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UNDER GARMENTS for the MILLION—MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN—at McLAUGHLIN'S SHIRT and FURNISHING STORE, 269 GREENWICH STREET, corner of Murray, New York. Shirts Made to Measure. jan15

THE EMPRESS AT MASS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Lady's Newspaper* writes: "On Sunday last we had the honor of attending Mass with the Emperor and Empress in their private chapel in the Tuileries. This chapel is built in the centre of the palace; though small, it is exquisitely proportioned, a few choice paintings adorn the walls, and the stained-glass windows are considered remarkably fine specimens of the art. The state pew is in the gallery, with crimson velvet and gold hangings, in the front of which sit the Emperor and Empress, with all their household around them. The Emperor was in uniform, and the Empress wore a grey silk dress, trimmed with broad bands of ruby-colored velvet, and bonnet of the same; a Spanish lace mantilla thrown over her shoulders. A more interesting spectacle than that presented by the Imperial group cannot be conceived; and the gentle and expressive features of the Empress never appear more lovely than when seen absorbed in her devotions and hallowed by holy thoughts."

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THE CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS; A TALE OF THE IRISH REBELLION OF 1641.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER XVIII.

"Those high-built hopes that crush us by their fall!"

CAMPBELL.

"The wise and active conquer difficulties,
By daring to attempt them; sloth and folly
Shiver and sink at sights of toil and hazard,
And make th' impossibility they fear."

ROWE.

Thus the hopes of taking Drogheda were for that time abandoned by the allied chieftains, much against the will of the Norman lords who were extremely disconcerted by this unlooked-for disappointment so soon after their coalition. The high expectations with which they had joined the army before Drogheda may be gathered from a letter which they addressed, even so late as the end of February, to Lord Clanrickarde. This letter was dated from "the Catholic camp near Drogheda," and explicitly informed the politic and time-serving Marquis that the nobles of the Pale had made common cause with the native Irish.

"And we now give your lordship to understand that by God's assistance the work is, by the help of our neighbors of Ulster, and by our own endeavors, in a fair way, we having already in the field, about Dublin and Drogheda, about 12,000 able men, and more expected daily, for the most part well armed; and besides we can assure ourselves of the good will and endeavors of the rest of our Catholic countrymen throughout the kingdom."

It was painful, then, for these high-spirited noblemen, at length thoroughly interested in the great national movement, to be obliged to retreat before the first advance of Ormond. Still, as they said, they felt strong in the confidence that their cause enlisted the sympathies of all the Catholics of the kingdom (with the exception, they might have added, of those under the fatal control of Lord Clanrickarde and such as he) and that, in retiring from the plains of Louth, they did but bend for a season to the passing storm. In common with all the native Irish they looked eagerly forward to foreign succor, and still more confidently than even their allies, they believed in the secret sympathy of the king. This last was a dream of their own sanguine imaginations, based, at least then, on no solid foundation, yet to it they clung as the principal anchor of their hopes and prospects.

But although King Charles had no real sympathy with the heroic struggles of his Irish subjects, there was a power now coming slowly and majestically into the field which was worth a thousand times more to them than any influence the faithless monarch could have exercised.

The persecuted Church of Ireland, subdued and spiritless to all appearance, and timorous in public action, had as yet made no demonstration in favor of her gallant defenders. Now this apparent timidity, or indifference, or whatever it might be called, had passed away, and a synod of the Bishops was held at Kells, very soon after the retreat from Drogheda, presided over in person by the patriotic primate, Hugh O'Neill. Then and there the undertaking of the confederates was first pronounced "just and lawful," and a blessing solemnly invoked on their arms.

The spirit which animated that august assembly in the ancient city of Columba, went forth within a few weeks to every corner and extremity of the kingdom, infusing new life and the freshness of hope into hearts that were beginning to grow cold and despondent.

Messengers, some of them priests, were sent abroad to the different Catholic countries, and Father Luke Wadding was honored with a special embassy. The Pope and his Catholic Majesty of Spain, and Cardinal Richelieu, then the ruling spirit in France, were each notified of the position of the patriot Catholics of Ireland.

The government, on the other hand, were at length aroused to action. Lord Ormond was sent northward, as we have seen, with orders to burn and ravage all before him. Had the Earl been allowed his own way he would have followed Sir Phelim's army into Ulster, believing that, from their almost total want of supplies, they would necessarily afford an easy victory to an army such as that which was now at his command. The Lords Justices, however, would not hear of his venturing beyond the Boyne, being still governed by their selfish fears of leaving the metropolis without sufficient protection. And yet to all men it appeared that they might safely have permitted Ormond to carry out his politic design, seeing that they had made Sir Charles Coote governor of Dublin, with a large and efficient force at his disposal, and that, under his able superintendence, the

defences of the city had been strengthened in every possible way.

When summoned back from Wicklow to take command of the garrison of Dublin, Coote had encountered the warlike clan of the O'Tooles, assembled to bar his progress with such arms as they could collect. To almost any other general, it would have been a formidable sight to see these bold mountaineers ranged in order of battle full on his path amid the wild fastnesses of their native rocks. But to the ruthless and impetuous Coote nothing presented any serious obstacle—fear and pity were alike strangers to his bosom, and unfortunately his men were chosen from thousands for qualities somewhat similar to his own, so that fearing neither man nor devil, fire nor sword, they were never known to retreat before any force, no matter how superior in numbers, and their headlong charge was irresistible when their fiery old captain, sword in hand, led them to the attack.

The Wicklow mountaineers, on that memorable occasion,

"—fought like brave men long and well,"

and many a hardy veteran bit the dust beneath the weight of their vengeful arms, but weapons and skill were against them, and that courage which springs from desperation, for, in addition to their usual ferocious valor, Coote's men were then inspired by the sense of imminent peril—after a hard and bloody contest, then, they at last were forced to give way, or rather to open a passage for the red-coats, for no account of this affair says that they retreated, but only that Coote and his bravos "cut their way through them." Nevertheless, Sir Charles made his way back to Dublin, and was there duly installed in the military government of the capital, to the terror and dismay of the Catholic inhabitants.

With their precious persons, then, under the guardian care of Coote, and the metropolis fortified on every side like a castle, Parsons and Borlase might have dispensed with the immediate presence of Ormond, but the terrific accounts of Sir Phelim O'Neill's doings met them at every turn, and filled their cowardly souls with the meanest and most servile fears. Well knowing what they deserved at the hands of Catholics, they could not but regard their armed bands as fierce avengers, ready to deal destruction on those who had driven them to rebellion.

The news of the coalition between the Catholics of the Pale and the native Irish, was, to outward appearance, a most unwelcome surprise to the Lords Justices, but in their hearts nothing could have given them greater satisfaction. Their first step was a key to their feelings in this matter. No sooner did they hear of the rising of the Pale than they wrote to the English Parliament, and got an act passed confiscating two millions and a half of the estates of the Confederate Catholics, and this was shamelessly held out as a certain means of remuneration for those who joined in putting down the rebellion. No stronger inducement could be offered than the fat lands of the Pale Counties, and hordes of greedy adventurers immediately flocked around the standard of the Justices—profuse in their professions of loyalty, but at heart caring little for any cause, except that which afforded a chance of amending their shattered fortunes.

Various rumors were at this time afloat with regard to the Catholic lords and gentlemen of Munster, where a second Coote, Sir William St. Leger by name, was goading the people on to rebellion by the cruellest pecuniary exactions and the fiercest religious persecution. Like the Normans of the Pale, however, with whom very many of them were closely connected, the Catholic gentry and nobility of the southern province were loath to relinquish their hopes of government favor. With the people the case was widely different—bound by no ties to any particular party, buoyed up with no delusive hopes, and in the actual endurance of all manner of oppression, they were only anxious to be led against their tyrants. But their natural leaders, the Catholic aristocracy of the land, having little real sympathy with them, feared nothing so much as an outbreak which might possibly compromise them with the Lords Justices. The threatening attitude of the people and the unmistakable signs of revolt everywhere becoming visible, excited the selfish fears of Anglo-Irish magnates of the province. At the head of these stood Lord Muskerry, the lineal representative of the great McCarthys, of Desmond, but unhappily, also, the brother-in-law of the Earl of Ormond.

Even as Gormanstown and Fingal had been was still McCarthy, of Muskerry—a very loyal nobleman, indeed, anxious to keep the peace at any cost, and willing to do anything and everything rather than have his fair domains go in as a share of the forfeited two and-a-half millions.

So, very early in the month of December, just about the time when the lords of the Pale were forming their patriotic alliance with the Irish chieftains, away posted Donough McCarthy, with quite a large number of the first Catholics of Munster, to tell St. Leger how fearful they were of the rebellious dispositions of the

* See D'Alton's *History of Drogheda*, Vol. II., p. 243.

people. There was no doubt, they said, that the hard usage to which they were subjected would eventually drive them to take up arms, if some immediate steps were not taken to keep them in order.

"And what the furies can I do?" cried St. Leger roughly, "other than I do?"

"It is true that you are doing your utmost," said Muskerry, "but not so with others—and that is just the object of our present visit. For my part, I am willing to raise a thousand men and maintain them at my own expense, if so be it that the government will give them arms. Others of my friends here present are willing to do in like manner, according to their several ability, on similar conditions."

"What fools you take us to be, you hypocritical Papists!" was Sir William's answer; "do you think we would put arms in the hands of our deadly enemies?"

"Enemies!" repeated Muskerry, in a tone of surprise, only slightly mingled with resentment; "enemies, did you say?—surely you meant not the word, Sir William, and we giving the best proofs of our loyalty that men can give!"

"Go to the — Netherlands!" cried St. Leger, with brutal vehemence, "you're all rebels at heart—aye, every cursed traitor of your crew—go to! I'll none of your savage henchmen—send them to him of the Red Hand!" And so saying, he walked into an adjoining cabinet, slamming the door behind him, as though to signify his utter dislike and contempt of his cringing visitors.

"By the holy faith of my fathers which these heretics persecute!" exclaimed one of the noblemen present, with startling energy, "I will do even as he says—never again shall my services stink in the nostrils of foreign tyrants, for, an' I send not my people to O'Neill, they should do his work here at home—so help me the God whose Church I will henceforth serve and defend at my life's peril."

"Nay, be not so rash," interposed Muskerry, seeing that most of those present appeared to be of the same mind, "do nothing hastily—"

But his words were little heeded in the stern determination which St. Leger's contemptuous treatment had evoked. The half-slumbering spirit of patriotism, and the growing sympathy with their struggling brethren in other parts of the country, till then repressed by worldly prudence and expediency, burst forth at that moment bright and vigorous, eager for action, and ashamed of past tepidity. Even Muskerry himself caught the genial flame, and resolved, at last, to take the stand which his co-religionists had a right to expect from him. Thenceforward the proud banner of the McCarthys was seen where it ought to be, in the van of the Catholic army of Munster, but, unhappily, the day was far distant when its rich folds waved over victorious bands.

In Connaught, the old heroic spirit of the native tribes awaited but the spark to kindle it, and that was not long wanting. In the Archbishop of Tuam of that day, the Connaught clans had a tower of strength, for no truer patriot, no more fervent Christian than Malachy O'Reilly, breathed Irish air at that troubled period. His influence had early roused the people of Sligo, and those parts, to follow the example of their friends in Leitrim, and thence on into Mayo, Roscommon and Galway, the healthful spirit of resistance to oppression made its way, strong in the twofold sense of right and might. But, alas! the gigantic shadow of De Burgo shed its blighting coldness over the fairest and most promising portions of Connaught. Inaccessible alike to religious enthusiasm and patriotic ardor, Clanrickarde, Catholic as he was, continued all through that long and chaneiful period the firm friend, and (not always) trusted confidant of the puritanical faction who held the land and the people in thrall.

A cold, calm, passionless man was this (so-called) great Earl of Clanrickarde—this head of the Norman tribe of Connaught—a man whose sympathies were in every instance with the oppressors of his country, and the persecutors of the faith he professed. Never was man more completely governed by prudence, more entirely politic and worldly-minded than Ulick Burke, who, like James Butler, contributed one of the great historical figures of that stirring drama. Like Ormond, too, Clanrickarde exercised a fatal influence on the action of the Confederate Catholics, but of the two the heaviest load of censure necessarily falls on the professing Catholic De Burgo rather than the renegade Butler, whose religion was after all kidnapped from him in his childish days ere yet his judgment could take cognizance of the truths of faith.

Had it not been for Clanrickarde, and his deleterious policy, Connaught alone would have effected great things for the national cause, for even as it was, deeds of heroism, the loftiest and most praiseworthy, were achieved in various parts of Clanrickarde's own country, during the really stirring times which followed, as will be seen in the sequel of this story. Meanwhile let us return to take a parting glance at the labors of our principal leaders.

In the midland counties of Leinster, the genius and varied accomplishments of Rory O'Moore were every day producing great results. With the Normans of the Pale, his influence was great and perceptible, while his hold on the native chieftains was still as strong as in the first days of the confederacy. The sentiment of "God, and our Lady, and Roger O'Moore" still retained much of its pristine warmth, notwithstanding the many reverses, and the grievous disappointments already encountered by those whom his sanguine spirit had at first buoyed up with delusive hopes.

Strange that with such favorable dispositions existing in every part of the kingdom—with the English of the Pale—dogged and stern in their resolves when once taken—armed in the cause—with Connaught and Munster stirred to their very depths, and great part of Ulster still in their own hands—with the blessing

of the Synod of Kells still echoing in their ears, and fresh in all men's minds—was it not strange that just at that particular juncture—that is to say, towards the end of April, the so-lately conquering army of Ulster—or rather the forces brought together by the northern chieftains—should be on the very verge of dissolution, and merely holding together as it were on sufferance, with little power for good to friends or harm to enemies. The sturdy spirit of Sir Phelim, even, had at length given way to the united pressure of disappointment, want of necessities, and protracted failure. The unsuccessful attempt on Drogheda rankled in his mind and depressed him more than he would willingly acknowledge—for his vanity had sustained a severe wound in being obliged to retreat before Ormond without striking even a blow, after losing so many weeks around the old borough.

It was long before the other northern chiefs began to imbibe Sir Phelim's desponding spirit—affairs grew desperate, indeed, when Sir Con Magennis and Roderick Maguire and Art McMahon gave up hopes of success.

A meeting was held about the middle of April, in one of the castles of Sir Phelim O'Neill, situated on the borders of Lough Foyle. Most of the principal chiefs were present, and the avowed object of their deliberations was the best means of extricating themselves from the difficulties of their position. At first various suggestions were made as to the raising of finances for carrying on the war, some proposing one expedient, some another.

Sir Phelim listened with ill-concealed impatience, turning from one to the other of the speakers—with a lowering brow and a flashing eye as he strode the long hall to and fro, stopping ever and anon to hear some remark that struck him as forcible, or to make some curt reply.

At length he turned short on Lorcan Maguire who had said something about Owen Roe: "In God's name," said he, "let me hear nothing of 'our friends abroad'—I am sick of the very word. They are all over-careful of their own safety, take my word for it, to put their necks in danger by helping us. They are all in too good quarters where they are, depend upon it, to come hither in search of poverty and hardship. Know you, Lorcan! the exact amount of our resources at this present moment while you all talk of Father Luke Wadding and Owen Roe, and the people up the country, and such like fustian? Do you know, I say, any of ye, what we have of a certainty to count on?"

One expressed total ignorance on the subject, another made a random guess, evidently to satisfy the impatient chieftain as anything else, while a third inquired to what particular supplies he had reference.

"To what particular one," cried Sir Phelim, in a tone half fierce, half derisive; "why, they be all about on a par with us. Take, for instance, our ammunition—ha! ha! ha! Of a surety, your Catholic powers and 'our countrymen abroad' have done well for us in regard to that article—we have just a little more than one keg of powder remaining, so judge how far that would go against a regular army well supplied with all things needful. By mine honor, an' we ever take up arms again in this quarrel, they must need give us something else besides fair promises, which, though very soothing to the ear, will do little in the way of making head against a powerful enemy."

"What is to be done, then?" demanded McMahon; "are we to stay here quietly awaiting the day when Ormond or perchance Coote will be sent to visit us on our hearthstones?"

"Not so," said Sir Phelim; "rather than fall into the hands of either—even the smooth-tongued Butler—I would hide my head beneath yonder stream."

"Shame, shame, Sir Phelim!" cried Magennis warmly; "let no man hear such despairing words—all unmeet for warrior's tongue to utter, much less a Christian."

"You who are both a warrior and a Christian, Con," said O'Neill with sneering emphasis; "do you propose remaining here to await a lucky turn in our affairs—help, for instance, from abroad?"

Magennis shook his head sadly. "Heaven direct us for the best!" said he, "it is a hard alternative, but I fear we must seek some place of safety."

"Just so," cried Sir Phelim exultingly, while his brother Tirlagh laughed outright; "my notion is that we needs must place the sea between us and the bloodhounds who will speedily be out on our track."

"Sir Phelim!" said Roderick Maguire in a reproachful tone, "bethink you what you say!"

"I do, Rory, I do, and, before Heaven, it grieves my heart to speak in such wise, but what can we do, man! what can we do? Bethink you of our only keg of powder, our empty coffers, and our just as empty commissariat!"

Slowly and reluctantly, and with many a heart-rending sigh, the necessity of flight was generally admitted—at least until such times as the affairs of the insurgents assumed a more prosperous aspect—and even the sternest and bravest of the chiefs could no longer find any reasonable protest to enter against such a step. With heavy hearts and downcast eyes they were about to separate, sadly thinking that God only knew under what circumstances they might meet again, or if they ever should.

All at once the door was thrown open and in rushed the youth Angus, closely followed by Shamus Beg, the latter evidently remonstrating with his friend on the imprudent step he was taking. After them stepped softly in a third individual, a dark, silent young man, a soldier in O'Hanlon's company, between whom and Shamus an extraordinary friendship had been observed to exist from an early period of their military connection. This young man was named Donough, and his influence over the fiery clansman of Tyrone was by all remarked, but, like Angus Dhu, nothing more was known as to who he was, or whence he came.

On this occasion both Shamus and Donough seemed to be

solely intent on restraining Angus within the bounds of prudence and decorum, but the youth, evidently laboring under some strange excitement, broke from their grasp and burst upon the astonished chieftains like some wild and beautiful vision.

"Sir Phelim O'Neill!" he cried, in Irish, the tartan on his breast heaving tumultuously with the force of his agitation, "is it true what I hear that the chiefs of Ulladh are giving up God's holy cause—the righteous cause of justice and revenge—giving it up like old *callioths* at the very first back-set that comes on you. Is it true, Sir Phelim! or is it not?"

"Angus! Angus!" whispered Shamus, "for your life do not speak so! He will hang you as sure as death!—oh Angus! what's come over you?"

"Let me alone, Shamus," cried the excited youth, struggling to free himself from the other's friendly grasp, "hè must and shall answer my question, for it is the voice of God!"

There was the fire of inspiration in his dark gleaming eyes, and his last words sounded strangely in the ears of the chieftains, most of whom were strongly susceptible of religious feeling. Even Sir Phelim, although less under the control of religion than many of the others, felt a strange emotion stirring within him at these singular words.

"Angus!" said he coming forward, and laying his hand on the youth's shoulder, "Angus, we cannot do otherwise—we have no means of continuing the war!"

"Say not so," cried Angus Dhu in a solemn tone; "the God for whom you do battle does but try your faith—the help so long delayed is even now at hand, and you will live to drive the enemy before you as chaff before the wind—fly not—desert not your post, as you fear the wrath of God—dare not one of you cross the water, at this time, for, an' you do, the land of Erin you shall never see again. Courage, chiefs of the Gael! this is the darkest hour, but the dawn is close at hand, and a day of glory and of brightness is rising over the mountains!" So saying, he turned and darted from the room, followed by his two friends silent and abashed. Strange to say, his words decided the chieftains to remain in the country and await the merciful design of God in their favor. The result will be seen in our second part, when we hope to lay before the reader scenes and characters entirely new, yet still bearing on the fortunes of our "Confederate Chieftains," and the glorious work to which so many years of their lives were devoted.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

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A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND. FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE EMANCIPATION OF THE CATHOLICS.

By Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P.P.

BOOK III. WAR OF SUCCESSION CHAPTER I.

THE FORTUNES OF THE FAMILY OF BRIAN.

THE last scene of the Irish monarchy, before it entered on the anarchical period, was not destitute of an appropriate grandeur. It was the death-bed scene of the second Malachy, the rival, ally, and successor of the great Brian. After the eventful day of Clontarf he resumed the monarchy, without opposition, and for eight years he continued in its undisturbed enjoyment. The fruitful land of Meath again gave forth its abundance, uncouraged by the spoiler, and beside its lakes and streams, the hospitable Ard-Righ had erected, or restored, three hundred fortified houses, where, as his poets sung, shelter was freely given to guests from the king of the elements. His own favorite residence was at Dunnasciath ("the fort of shields"), on the northwest bank of Lough Ennel, in the present parish of Dysart. In the eighth year after Clontarf—the summer of 1022—the Dublin Danes once again ventured on a foray into Eastmeath, and the aged monarch marched to meet them. At Athboy he encountered the enemy, and drove them, routed and broken, out of the ancient mensal land of the Irish kings.

Thirty days after that victory he was called on to confront the conqueror of all men, even Death. He had reached the age of seventy-three, and he prepared to meet his last hour with the zeal and humility of a true Christian. To *Dunna-sciath* repaired Amalgaid, Archbishop of Armagh, the Abbots of Clonmacnoise and of Durrow, with a numerous train of the clergy. For greater solitude, the dying king was conveyed into an island of the lake opposite his port—then called Inis-Cro, now Cormorant Island—and there, "after intense penance," on the fourth of the nones of September precisely, died Malachy, son of Donald, son of Donogh, in the fond language of the bards, "the pillar of the dignity and nobility of the western world;" and "the seniors of all Ireland sung masses, hymns, psalms, and canticles for the welfare of his soul."

"This," says the old Translator of the Clonmacnoise Annals, "was the last king of Ireland of Irish blood, that had the crown; yet there were seven kings after without crown, before the coming in of the English." Of these seven subsequent kings we are to write under the general title of "the War of Succession." They are called Ard-Righ go *Fresalera*, that is, kings opposed, or unrecognized, by certain tribes, or Provinces. For it was essential to the completion of the title, as we have before seen, that when the claimant was of Ulster, he should have Connaught and Munster, or Leinster and Munster, in his obedience: in other words, he should be able to command the allegiance of two-thirds of his suffragans. If of Munster, he should be equally potent in the other Provinces, in order to rank among the re-

cognized kings of Erin. Whether some of the seven kings subsequent to Malachy II., who assumed the title, were not fairly entitled to it, we do not presume to say; it is our simpler task to narrate the incidents of that brilliant war of succession, which occupies almost all the interval between the Danish and Anglo-Norman invasions. The chaunt of the funeral Mass of Malachy was hardly heard upon Lough Ennel, than Donogh O'Brien despatched his agents, claiming the crown from the Provincial Princes. He was the eldest son of Brian by his second marriage, and his mother was an O'Connor, an additional source of strength to him, in the western Province. It had fallen to the lot of Donogh and his elder brother, Teigue or Thaddeus, to conduct the remnant of the Dalcassians from Clontarf to their home. Marching through Ossory, by the great southern road, they were attacked in their enfeebled state by the lord of that brave little border territory, on whom Brian's hand had fallen with heavy displeasure. Wounded as many of them were, they fought their way desperately towards Cashel, leaving 150 men dead in one of their skirmishes. Of all who had left the Shannon side to combat with the enemy, but 850 men lived to return to their homes.

No sooner had they reached Kinkora, than a fierce dispute arose, between the friends of Teigue and Donogh, as to which should reign over Munster. A battle ensued, with doubtful result, but by the intercession of the Clergy this unnatural feud was healed, and the brothers reigned conjointly for nine years afterwards, until Teigue fell in an engagement in Ely (Queen's County), as was charged and believed, by the machinations of his colleague and brother. Thorlogh, son of Teigue, was the foster-son, and at this time the guest or hostage of Dermid of Leinster, the founder of the McMurrough family, which had now risen into the rank, justly forfeited by the traitor, Maelmura. When he reached man's age he married the daughter of Dermid, and we shall soon hear of him again asserting in Munster the pretensions of the eldest surviving branch of the O'Brien family.

The death of his brother and of Malachy, within the same year, proved favorable to the ambition of Donogh O'Brien. All Munster submitted to his sway; Connaught was among the first to recognize his title as Ard-Righ. Ossory and Leinster, though, unwillingly, gave in their adhesion. But Meath refused to recognize him, and placed its government in commission, in the hands of Con O'Lochain, the Arch-poet, and Corcoran, the priest, already more than once mentioned. The country, north of Meath, obeyed Flaherty O'Neil, of Aileach, whose ambition, as well as that of all his house, was to restore the northern supremacy, which had continued unbroken, from the fourth to the ninth century. This Flaherty was a vigorous, able, and pious Prince, who held stoutly on to the northern half-kingdom. In the year 1030 he made the frequent but adventurous pilgrimage to Rome, from which he is called, in the pedigree of his house, *an Frostain*, or the cross-bearer. He reigned till the year 1036, when he was succeeded by Ardgall.

The greatest obstacle, however, to the complete ascendancy of Donogh, arose in the person of his nephew, now advanced to manhood. Turlough O'Brien possessed much of the courage and ability of his grandfather, and he had at his side a faithful and powerful ally in his foster-father, Dermid, of Leinster. Rightly or wrongly, on proof or on suspicion, he regarded his uncle as his father's murderer, and he pursued his vengeance with a skill and constancy worthy of *Hamlet*. At the time of his father's death he was a mere lad—in his fourteenth year. But, as he grew older, he accompanied his foster-father in all his expeditions, and rapidly acquired a soldier's fame. By marriage with Dervorgail, daughter of the Lord of Ossory, he strengthened his influence at the most necessary point; and what with so good a cause and such fast friends as he made in exile, his success against his uncle is little to be wondered at. Leinster and Ossory, which had temporarily submitted to Donogh's claim, soon found good pretexts for refusing him tribute, and a border war, marked by all the usual atrocities, raged for several successive seasons. The contest is relieved, however, of its purely civil character by the capture of Waterford, still Danish, in 1037, and of Dublin in 1051. On this occasion, Dermid, of Leinster, bestowed the city on his son Murrough, (grandfather of Strongbow's ally,) to whom the remnant of its inhabitants, as well as their kinsmen in Man, submitted for the time, with what grace they could.

The position of Donogh O'Brien became yearly weaker. His rival had youth, energy and fortune on his side. The Prince of Connaught finally joined him, and thus a league was formed, which overcame all opposition. In the year 1058, Donogh received a severe defeat at the base of the Galtees; and although he went into the house of O'Connor the same year, and humbly submitted to him, it only postponed his day of reckoning. Three years after O'Connor took Kincorra, and Dermid, of Leinster, burned Limerick, and took hostages as far southward as Saint Brendan's hill (Tralee). The next year Donogh O'Brien, then fully fourscore years of age, weary of life and of the world, took the cross-staff, and departed on a pilgrimage to Rome, where he died soon after, in the monastery of St. Stephen. It is said by some writers that Donogh brought with him to Rome and presented to the Pope, Alexander II., the crown of his father—and from this tradition many theories and controversies have sprung. It is not unlikely that a deposed monarch should have carried into exile whatever portable wealth he still retained, nor that he should have presented his crown to the Sovereign Pontiff before finally quitting the world. But as to conferring with the crown, the sovereignty of which it was once an emblem, neither reason nor religion obliges us to believe any such hypothesis.

Dermid, of Leinster, upon the banishment of Donogh, son of Brian (A. D. 1063), became actual ruler of the southern half-kingdom and nominal Ard-Righ, "with opposition." The two-

fold opposition to this Prince came as might be expected from Conor, son of Malachy, the head of the Southern Hy-Nial dynasty, and from the chiefs of the elder dynasty of the north. Thorlogh O'Brien, now King of Cashel, loyally repaid by his devoted adherence, the deep debt he owed in his struggles and his early youth to Dermid. There are few instances in our annals of a more devoted friendship than existed between these brave and able Princes through all the changes of half a century. No one act seems to have broken the life-long intimacy of Dermid and Thorlogh; no cloud ever came between them; no mistrust, no distrust. Rare and precious felicity of human experience! How many myriads of men have sighed out their souls in vain desire for that best blessing which Heaven can bestow, a true, unchanging, unsuspecting friend!

To return: Conor O'Melaghlin could not see, without deep-seated discontent, a Prince of Leinster assume the rank which his father and several of his ancestors had held. A border strife between Meath and Leinster arose not unlike that which had been waged a few years before for the deposition of Donogh, between Leinster and Ossory on the one part, and Munster on the other. Various were the encounters, whose obscure details are seldom preserved to us. But the good fortune of Dermid prevailed in all, until, in the year 1070, he lost Morrogh, his heir, by a natural death at Dublin, and Gluniarn, another son, fell in battle with the men of Meath. Two years later, in the battle of Ova, in the same territory, and against that same enemy, Dermid himself fell, with the lord of Forth, and a great host of Dublin Danes and Leinstermen. The triumph of the son of Malachy, and the sorrow and anger of Leinster, were equally great. The Bards have sung the praise of Dermid in strains which history accepts: they praise his ruddy aspect and laughing teeth; they remember how he upheld the standard of war, and none dared contend with him in battle; they denounce vengeance on Meath as soon as his death-feast is over—a vengeance too truly pursued.

As a picture of the manners and habits of thought in those times, the fate of Conor, son of Melaghlin, and its connection with the last illness and death of Thorlogh O'Brien, are worthy of study. Conor was treacherously slain, the year after the battle of Ova, in a parley with his own nephew, though the parley was held under the protection of the *Bachall-Isa*, or Staff of Christ, the most revered relic of the Irish Church. After his death, his body was buried in the great Church of Clonmacnoise, in his own patrimony. But Thorlogh O'Brien perhaps, from his friendship for Dermid, carried off his head, as the head of an enemy, to Kincorra. When it was placed in his presence in his palace, a mouse ran out from the dead man's head, and under the king's mantle, which occasioned him such a fright that he grew suddenly sick, his hair fell off, and his life was despaired of. It was on Good Friday that the buried head was carried away, and on Easter Sunday it was tremblingly restored again, with two rings of gold as a peace offering to the Church. Thus were God and Saint Kieran vindicated. Thorlogh O'Brien slowly regained his strength, though Keating, and the authors he followed, think he was never the same man again, after the fright he received, from the head of Conor O'Melaghlin. He died peaceably and full of penitence, at Kincorra, on the eve of the Ides of July, A. D. 1086, after severe physical suffering. He was in the 77th year of his age, the 32d of his rule over Munster, and the 13th—since the death of Dermid, of Leinster—in his actual sovereignty of the southern half, and nominal rule of the whole kingdom. He was succeeded by his son Murkertach, or afterwards called Murrough, commonly called *More*, or the great.

We have thus traced to the third generation the political fortunes of the family of Brian, which includes so much of the history of those times. That family had become, and was long destined to remain, the first in rank and influence in the southern half-kingdom. But internal discord in a great house, as in a great state, is fatal to the peaceable transmission of power. That "acknowledged right of birth" to which a great historian attributes "the peaceful successions" of modern Europe, was too little respected in those ages, in many countries of Christendom—and had no settled prescription in its favor among the Irish. Primogeniture and the whole scheme of feudal dependence seems to have been an essential preparative for modern civilization: but as Ireland had escaped the legions of Rome, so she existed without the circle of feudal organization. When that system did at length appear upon her soil it was embodied in an invading host, and patriot zeal could discern nothing good, nothing inimitable in the laws and customs of an enemy, whose armed presence in the land was an insult to its inhabitants. Thus did our Island twice lose the discipline which elsewhere laid the foundation of great states: once in the Roman, and again in the Feudal era.

(To be continued.)

OUR CONNECTICUT CORRESPONDENCE.

NORWICH, Conn., April 20, 1859.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Dear Sir:—Mr. Patrick Raftery, Naturalization Agent, of Portland, Maine, delivered a lecture in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening, 16th inst. His subject was "Naturalization, and the Relation of Ireland with America." He stated that from the foundation of the government and the formation of the constitution, in all its enactments and changes, the Irish race had a hand and part. He proved, to the satisfaction of his audience, the unconstitutionality of the one year's residence for aliens after becoming naturalized, before they can exercise the rights of suffrage, which is the proposed amendment in the State Constitution of Connecticut. Mr. R. cited the case of Hopkinson, of Epping, New Hampshire, who, in March, 1857,

became naturalized eight days previous to the day of election, on account of which the selectmen were arrested and tried for a violation of the State law. They were defended by the Hon. D. S. Wells, who, notwithstanding that the State Legislature of New Hampshire had passed a law that naturalized citizens should present their papers thirty days before the day of election, contended it was a violation of the laws of Congress, as the laws of naturalization is a uniform rule of Congress, and that the State laws are a violation thereof. The Supreme Court decided in favor of the selectmen. On this and other topics Mr. R. gave a very interesting lecture. Among other things, he alluded to the case of the persecution of the boy, Wall, at the hands of Cooke, in the Eliot School, Boston, and said it was a violation of the liberty of conscience, and also of the constitution of the State of Massachusetts. He read from the declaration of rights of the State several passages to prove this.

Mr. Baftery is an able advocate of his countrymen, and a very eloquent speaker, and commands the attention of his hearers. He spoke also on Monday evening in the same hall for one hour and forty minutes, and appeared in the Supreme Court on Tuesday afternoon, and had the Court crowded with applicants for citizenship. He has made arrangements with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court to issue primary declarations in any city or town in Connecticut, where there are no County Clerk or Court holden. His countrymen in Norwich wish him success in his mission.

AN ADOPTED CITIZEN.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF SAINT PATRICK, AT LILLE, FRANCE.

A correspondent of the *Dublin Telegraph*, writing from Lille, France, under date 22d of March, says:

DEAR SIR—In accordance with the promise contained in my last letter, I now come to give your readers an account of the benediction, procession, and inauguration of the statue of St. Patrick, in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Lille. I will begin by giving you the following extract from an article which appeared last week in the *Memorial de Lille*: "Next Sunday, on account of a religious ceremony which will take place at Moulins-Lille, for the Irish Catholics, the usual sermon in the Rue d'Angleterre will be suspended. . . . As regards the ceremony above alluded to, its object is to celebrate the solemnity of the feast of St. Patrick, and to inaugurate, in the parish church of Moulins-Lille, a splendid statue of the Apostle of Ireland. The Very Rev. Dr. Smyth, of Esker, county of Galway, Ireland, and a distinguished orator, will preach on the occasion to the Irish, whose lively faith will not fail to bring large numbers not only from Lille, but also from the neighboring towns and districts."

Immediately after Vespers the clergy left the Church, and, followed by the faithful, proceeded to the Convent, where the statue had been previously deposited, and where a multitude of children awaited them—the females, all dressed in white, and the boys wearing crowns and carrying banners. The Very Rev. Archipetre de St. Etienne commenced the ceremony of benediction of the statue, and at the same instant a hundred voices of old and young, men and women, resounded through the spacious hall with the tones of that soul-stirring hymn, "Hibernia's Champion Saint, all hail!" which came from the very heart. After the benediction the statue was soon placed on the shoulders of six stalwart Irishmen and the procession began to move. The civil authority was represented in the person of the Commissary of the district, who was present in uniform and sash; while two of his men made way through the densely thronged streets for the procession to pass. A description of the procession cannot be exaggerated. I only fear my inability to come up to anything approaching the reality of its splendor. To an Irishman's eye it was certainly dazzling to behold. In front, and immediately following the *Suisse*, walked the cross-bearer and the children of the choir. They were followed by a regiment of little boys from the different schools, decorated with ribbons and crowns, and carrying banners. Next came the young college students, and after them the little girls of the Communal school, bedecked with various colored ribbons and flowers. Another group of boys with banners followed, and then came the Nuns' schools, all dressed in white, and wearing blue scarfs and garlands. These little angels sang hymns in French and Latin, and were not the least attractive part of the procession. The women followed next, and after them was carried a green banner, with gold embroidery, and a wreath of shamrocks wrought in the centre. Above the shamrocks the following inscription appeared in large golden letters:

St. Patrick pray for us;

and below it—

St. Patrice priez pour nous.

The honor of carrying this banner was awarded to the oldest Irishman present; and I question if ever during the whole course of his life his enthusiastic soul felt so proud as while bearing the standard of St. Patrick. The Irishmen present, some of whom came from a great distance, followed this banner, and after them came the statue, whose sparkling brilliancy attracted hundreds, not only to the streets, but also to the windows on either side, to witness the novelty of an Irish statue carried in procession. The statue represents the saint as standing on the shamrock sod with serpents and reptiles at his feet. He holds the crossier in his left hand, and in his right a scroll on which is printed in gilt letters: "The voice of the Irish." After the statue came the clergy in surplices and stoles, and lastly, the officiating priest in his robes and cope. Two acolytes preceded the now consecrated statue, and continued to incense it at regular intervals. The aspect of the procession as it moved along in slow and solemn march was most imposing and edifying, and the honors and reverence shown by the French proved their sympathy with their co-religionists of the Emerald Isle. On the procession entering the church the hymn, "Faith of our Fathers," was sung, then "Mother of Mercy," after which the Very Rev. Dr. Smyth ascended the pulpit, and, in a most eloquent and impressive sermon, preached the panegyric of St. Patrick. The sermon delighted the Irish people, who have not often an opportunity of listening to the word of God from one of their own country priests. Thus ended one of the most splendid processions that has been seen here on any minor festival for a long time, and the remembrance of it will be long cherished in the hearts of the faithful Irish residents. Before closing I may add that the eminent publisher to the Archbishop, Monsieur Lefort, was so pleased with the procession and the statue that he has since presented a dozen copies of the history of the Apostle of Ireland to the Irish here.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

The trial of the Belfast prisoners was commenced before Baron Fitzgerald. The case for the Crown was stated by Sir Thomas Staples, Q.C., in the absence of Whiteside, who was in London, endeavoring to prop up the falling government of which he was a member. In his opening address Sir T. Staples said: "Gentlemen, you should be aware that, although this case seems to have excited a good deal of public attention, it is not of that magnitude which many people may be led to suppose. It is only a misdemeanor. They are only charged with having belonged to a society which the statute which I shall read to you pronounces to be an unlawful combination, and is only in point of law a misdemeanor. The society in itself may have been perfectly innocent, and not contrary to any law; but the organization which was established by these societies was found to lead to such desperate and wicked extremities, and did produce such a quantity of actual crime by means of the organization of these societies, that the Government and the Legislature were induced to pass an act of parliament, upon which these persons now stand indicted. But that act of parliament, in legislating for the purpose of putting down such societies, has only made the parties guilty of violating the law in that respect of what is called a misdemeanor." The evidence against the prisoners was chiefly that of two men named Carolan and Kelly, the latter of whom had two brothers among the prisoners in the dock. Kelly swore that not only was he endeavoring to convict his two brothers of being members of the society, but that it was by a mistake he omitted to include his own father in his informations! Such a monster was surely unworthy of a moment's credit, and should have been hissed and hounded out of court as a disgrace to the human kind. A wretch who would hang his father and two brothers for money ought to be regarded as something worse than a wild beast, yet this wretch was one of the chief witnesses of the Crown, the main prop on which they rested their case! Mr. Ferguson, Q.C., defended the prisoners in a very able speech, Mr. Robertson, Q.C., replied for the Crown, and the jury retired to consider their verdict. The jury was as well and truly packed as the Crown found practicable at the time or thought necessary, but yet it chanced that it included one man who was not a decided enemy to the prisoners, and was not determined to do the bidding of the Crown, and the result was that after a night's confinement, during which an unanimous decision could not be arrived at, the jury were discharged, and preparations were made for putting the prisoners a second time on their trial. On Tuesday, 5th April, the second trial was commenced, the Attorney-General being this time in attendance to try if he could give a dash of what he calls his "rigor" to the proceedings, but again he was doomed to disappointment; again a portion of the jury refused to convict on such evidence as that of the government informers, and after enduring as much confinement as nature enabled them to bear, they were discharged without agreeing, and further proceedings were postponed to next assizes, by which time a "revision" of the jury panel can be effected, and the right men got into the right place for the next occasion.—*Nation*.

In religion, morals and nationality, the National (?) Board of Education in Ireland are making war on the people of that country. From the entire of their educational courses *Irish History* is rigorously excluded, and in the model schools the children are taught to call themselves *English*:

"I thank the goodness and the grace
That on my birth, have smiled,
And made me, in those Christian days,
A happy *English* child."

Such is the miserable "Anglo-Saxon" rubbish which, in these model "national" schools, Irish children are compelled to sing. For example of the moral tone which pervades this national system, we request attention to the following extract: "In almost all the District Model Schools serious immorality has occurred generally amongst the Protestant Pupil Teachers, but often amongst the Assistants, and even the higher teachers, or their families. Pupil Teachers and Teachers were removed from Dunmurry, Clonmel, Limerick, Coleraine, Bailieborough, Newry, and others of the Model Schools, for gross immorality, or grave acts of indiscretion, and all these being made public must exercise the worst possible influence on the minds and morals of the pupils over whom those parties were placed. In 1855, one of the Catholic Head Inspectors reported that one of the District Model Schools in his charge was most inefficient, some of the staff incompetent, and the general state of the school unsatisfactory."

A number of the friends and admirers of Mr. Holland, editor of the *Irishman*, entertained him to a farewell banquet in the Clarendon Hotel, Belfast, on Tuesday evening, March the 29th, on the occasion of his removal from Belfast to the Metropolis. The number present was limited, and the proceedings were almost of a private character, at the request of the guest, who pleaded the peculiar season and his own urgent engagements for respectfully declining a large and public entertainment such as had been originally proposed. Previous to entering the dining-room, a farewell address was read to Mr. Holland. The company then proceeded to dinner, which was admirably served up, reflecting high credit on the cuisine of the Clarendon. Amongst the company were the following: Rev. J. Lynch, P.P., V.G.,

(chairman); B. Hughes, Esq., A. Harkin, Esq., F.R.C.S.E.; Rev. J. Gallogly, Cookstown; W. Watson, Esq., Sandymount; J. Harbison, Esq., Chairman of Town Commissioners, Cookstown; J. Cunneen, Esq., M.D.; Rev. J. Killen, P.P.; James Burns, Esq.; J. McParland, Esq., M.A.; Rev. B. Clarke, T. O'Brien, Esq., D. R. Brannigan, Esq., James Canning, Esq., Thomas McCann, Esq., J. McMahon, Esq., C. Close, Esq., Reynolds, Esq., J. Murphy, Esq., W. McAuley, Esq., A. Mulhern, Esq., John Rea, Esq., Solicitor, &c., &c.

Armagh.

An inquest was held in Armagh, by Arthur R. Kaye, coroner, respecting the death of Jessie Magehan, aged six years, who died under the following circumstances: The father of the child, who is a respectable tradesman, having caught cold, ordered a basin of gruel to be prepared, and in this he put a small lump of saltpetre. He did not take it all, and the deceased child ate what remained. Next morning she was seized with the usual symptoms of having taken poison—viz.: irritation of the stomach, twitching of the muscles of the face, contraction of the hands, and convulsions, and she died at five o'clock in the evening. Dr. Wilson, who attended the child, deposed that in his opinion the saltpetre which was in the gruel did not completely dissolve, and the child having taken what remained of the gruel probably got the most of it, and that congestion of the brain, arising from the irritation of the stomach, caused likely by the saltpetre, was the cause of death. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the doctor's evidence.—*Guardian*.

Carlow.

A short time since a farmer named P. Butler, residing at Hacketstown, was robbed of a sum of between £300 and £400, in Dublin, where he had gone to lodge the money in a bank. Not having been able to recover the money, he shortly returned home; and on Tuesday, 29th March, whilst in a fit of temporary insanity, committed suicide by drawing a razor across his stomach, on which he inflicted a deep incision. It appears that the loss of the sum of money above mentioned did not much reduce the circumstances of the deceased, he being in possession, at the time he committed the fatal act, of £1,100.—*Post*.

Clare.

A correspondent of the *Weekly Telegraph*, writing from Scariff, says: "As your truly Catholic journal is, no doubt, read in every quarter of the globe, you will much oblige a subscriber by inserting the following few lines, and I hope the American newspapers will be kind enough to copy them: Jeremiah O'Connor, a native of Naughtinane, in the parish of Killorglin, county Clare, left said place for Quebec, America, being at that time seventeen years of age. I being his brother would be now happy to hear of or from him, as I never received a letter from him since he went there; and I would be very thankful to some humane person who would give any information concerning him. Four years since he was on the borders of Upper Canada. I remain yours sincerely, Dan. O'Connor."

Cork.

That notorious impostor, Gavazzi, delivered one of his lectures in the ball-room of the Imperial Hotel, Cork, the subject being Pius IX. The attendance was not so numerous as it is generally described to be at the "Padre's lectures," the room not being by any means crowded, while about a dozen boys made up the gallery audience. He was greeted with noisy rounds of Kentish fire whenever his vituperation of the Catholic religion or its ministers became "spicy." The "lecture," as a matter of course, was a tissue of falsehoods, gross and glaring, against the Papacy in general, and Pope Pius IX. in particular. The notorious "Padre" had the impudence to ask Irishmen to take his advice "though he was an excommunicated priest," and not to enlist in the proposed Irish legion for the Pope.

A return has been made of the number of electors in every county and borough of Ireland, according to the present registers. The East and West Ridings of the county of Cork, when taken together, would occupy the first place on the list as far as numerical strength is considered, the number of electors being 15,716. Down County is the next largest constituency, the number of electors being 11,357. Dublin City comes next with 10,367 electors, then Antrim County with 9,882, Tipperary County with 9,526, Tyrone County with 7,592, Limerick County 6,481, Wexford County 6,406, Dublin County 6,251, Cavan County with 5,989, and so on. The largest borough constituency is Belfast, with 3,303 electors; the next Londonderry, with 825. The smallest of all is Portlanning, with 99 electors.

The amount of employment given in the construction of the Cork and Youghal Railway line, says the *Cork Reporter*, has already proved of the utmost importance to our laboring people. Good work and good wages is apparently the maxim upon which the Messrs. Carlyle & Co. conduct the contract, for the wages run from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a day. At present there are 860 men at work on the line, and we are informed that this number will be raised to 1,500 within a fortnight.

The Mayor of Cork has given seventy-five pounds in aid of the St Patrick's Orphan Asylum in that city.

Derry.

At the funeral of a sergeant belonging to the Derry Militia, one of the firing party, not having his gun at the proper elevation, managed to discharge its contents into the face of a comrade, wounding him severely.

Donegal.

The second detachment of Gweedore emigrants, 300 in number, was landed at Birkenhead, at the Government Emigration Depot, on the 25th March, from the steamer Charles McCormick, of Londonderry. The emigrants appeared in excellent health and spirits, and, with the exception of a few elderly women, whose chief concern seemed to be the counting of their beads, as they rocked to and fro in the depth of their desolation, all seemed singularly contented—evidently more happy in the anticipation of a free and prosperous country in the antipodes, than filled with vain regrets for the land of their birth, so oppressed by "the foes they left frowning behind." They were accompanied by the Rev. James M'Fadden, who gives them in charge to the Rev. Michael Flanagan, of All Hallows College, who is proceeding to Sydney, the scene of his future labors. They sail in a few days in the ship Lady Elma Bruce—another of the Black Ball Line of Clippers. How wonderful the fatuity of the English government in refusing protection to this stalwart Irish peasantry from the tyranny of an over-exacting landocracy, thus driving them through sheer destitution from their country, at a moment when all the bone and muscle of the empire is likely soon to be called forth into action for its protection.—*Freeman*.

The Rev. P. Gallagher, P.P., Inniskeel, and the Rev. H. M'Fadden, C.C., have memorialized the Lord Lieutenant on the subject of an impertinence committed by a sub-inspector of constabulary at Glenties, one Irwin, which they had vainly brought under the notice of the local magistrates. The sub-inspector had written two notes to these clergymen, calling their attention to the penalty of £100 on a Catholic priest appearing in public wearing his canonicals, and "pointing out the impropriety of such conduct." The facts, that the Rev. H. M'Fadden, "in Glenties, in Fintona, in that wild part of wild Donegal," had walked to chapel, and back to his lodgings, wearing his canonical gown under his great coat. The memorial was sent in on the 7th of February, and the Irish government returned an answer, on the 14th of March, that it was "under the consideration of the law officers of the crown."

Down.

As the schooner Elephant, a fine vessel, near 200 tons burden, laden with coal from Whitehaven for the Quille, Downpatrick, was bearing up Strangford Lough in a strong southerly wind, she was driven on the rocks in Quintan Bay, and almost instantly dashed to pieces. The crew had a narrow escape, as the poor fellows had barely time to take to the boat when the vessel rent asunder from stem to stern, and the sea was so desperately rough that the boat was every moment in danger of being swamped. As it was, and when within a short distance from the shore, the boat was actually upset, but fortunately it was struck on the bottom by a wave that dashed boat and men a considerable distance on the beach. The Elephant was one of the finest vessels that trades to the Quille-quay, and is a serious loss to the owner, Capt. William Orr, of this town, who commands the sympathy of all with whom he has done business, alike for his generosity as his honorable mode of dealing. The vessel was only insured to the amount of £100, so that it is at least £1,000 loss to an enterprising and industrious citizen.—*Newry Herald*.

A child named Margaret Jamison, aged three years, whose parents reside at Slemish, while attempting to take a drink of milk out of a churn fell into it, and was drowned. J. Jellett, coroner, held an inquest on the body, when the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts.

Dublin.

The total number of children on the rolls of the National Schools of Ireland on the 31st of March, 1859, was 569,545; the province of Ulster containing 190,117; Munster, 153,887; Leinster, 140,288; Connaught, 85,253. Of these 481,064 are Catholic scholars, 29,180 Established Church, 67,018 Presbyterian, and the remainder principally other Protestant Dissenters. The amount paid to the teachers in the schools during the year ended 31st of March, 1858, was £142,917, £114,139 being absorbed by Catholic teachers, 7,403 in number, including pupil teachers, paid monitors, and so forth; £18,957 by the Presbyterians, 1,142 in number; and £8,456 by those belonging to the Established Church, 578 in number.

Galway.

A report has just been made by Captains Washington and Vitch, and Mr. Barry Gibbons, as to the capabilities of the harbor of Galway. They consider that for the purposes of a harbor of refuge nature has done all that is required; but with a view of facilitating embarkation of passengers, mails, and goods, they propose various engineering works. That on the smallest scale consists merely of a landing jetty, and the removal of a small ledge of rocks; but if it should be decided to make Galway a permanent mail packet station, they propose either to erect a pier to extend in a southeasterly direction from the south end of Mutton Island, about 800 yards, into a depth of from five to six fathoms of low water at spring tides, which would cost altogether about £300,000, or, instead of carrying out the chief works into low water, to bring a low water channel up the existing harbor and dock, the cost of which scheme would probably be about £150,000. The third plan that has been prepared consists of a pier about 400 yards long, extending from the south end of Mutton Island, the inner portion of it being built on open piles, so as to allow the sea and tide to pass through. This design, including the necessary docks, would exceed £300,000.

Kerry.

In our second and third editions of last week, says the *Nation*, we were able to announce to our readers that the second "trial" of Daniel Sullivan at Tralee had terminated—as every one knew from the nature of the jury that it would terminate—in a verdict of Guilty against the prisoner. That trial was decided when the jury was empaneled; persons who merely read the names of the jurors knew that to be charged before them with an offence against the government was to be convicted. They were Protestants, and Protestants of the right sort, to a man; they were "selected" by the Crown for the purpose not of trying the prisoner but of convicting him, and they did their work. A sentence of ten years' penal servitude was passed on the prisoner, and the triumph of the government was complete. The value of that triumph remains to be seen. They have procured the incarceration of one man for, perhaps, the remainder of his life; if that be a great gain we must allow they have it; on the other hand, they have given to the Irish people another demonstration of the fact that there is no law in Ireland, save the will of the English Government. This seed they have sown plentifully in these spring months of the year 1859, lest the old crop of distrust and disaffection should have withered down and the ground lie fallow. It will grow, and bear fruit after its kind they may feel certain. We give a few incidents connected with this mock trial. At the opening of the court. Mr. Coffey withdrew from the defence of the prisoner, in consequence of a communication which he had received from his client's attorney, signed by the prisoner, Daniel Sullivan, Bonane, withdrawing his defence, he (the prisoner) believing that he could not have a fair trial, the jury being all opposed to him in religious belief, not a single Catholic being empaneled. After a lengthened conversation between the Judge, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Coffey, respecting the withdrawal of the defence, the jury, who had been previously sent out of court, having been recalled, and the counsel for the defence, Messrs. Coffey, John O'Hagan, and Nelligan, with Mr. O'Riordan, solicitor, having retired, the Solicitor-General stated the case for the prosecution. Baron Green then asked the prisoner if he wished to reconsider his determination, and if so he would give him a reasonable time to get counsel. The prisoner replied "No." The approver was then examined, and at the conclusion of his evidence Baron Greene asked the prisoner if he wished to ask the witnesses any questions? The prisoner—No. The following is the letter of the prisoner, Daniel Sullivan, to his attorney, Joseph J. O'Riordan, Esq.: "March 31st, 1859. Dear Sir—Having seen every Catholic that was called upon to try me, including men of the highest station and respectability, set aside by the Crown, and an exclusively Protestant jury empaneled to try me, who am a Catholic, and this course having been taken after every effort had been made in the public press to create prejudice against me in the minds of Protestants, I feel that a jury has been unfairly chosen to convict me. I will, therefore, be no party to going through the mockery of a defence, and I withdraw all authority from you, and from my counsel, and I leave those who persecute me to do as they think proper."

A Tralee correspondent of the *Cork Examiner* says that a fire took place in Tralee which resulted in the utter destruction of three houses. Owing to fright, occasioned by a number of persons knocking at her door to arouse her, an old lady named Morphy instantly expired.

The Tralee *Chronicle* says that a requisition is in course of signature for the purpose of eliciting the feeling of the Roman Catholics of the county Kerry in reference to the setting aside by the Crown of so many Catholics on the panel at the recent State Trial.

Limerick.

The old adage says that "matches are made in heaven," and a better verification of the proverb could scarcely be afforded than what occurred at a Church in Limerick City. A bridal party were assembled at the hymeneal altar ready to take one another "for better or worse," but the gay Lothario could not screw up his courage to the sticking point, and when asked was he willing to take the lady as his wedded wife he became absolutely tongue-tied. The lady, who before blushed with modesty, now crimsoned with indignation, but the would-be Benedict put into her hand a £20 note as a reparation to her wounded feelings. Sensibly enough she took the money, and thinking it a pity that she should be disappointed, and knowing that no time was to be lost as it was the last day of Shrovetide, she turned off from the fickle swain, and asked a young man who came to witness the ceremony, and with whom she had been previously acquainted, if he would have her? He jumped at the proposal, and the necessary forms having been gone through, the marriage rites were completed. On the conclusion of the ceremony the newly-made bride took from her pocket £200 and handed it and the £20 to her new lord and master, to the amazement and chagrin of her former suitor, who, it would appear, "founded his proposal" on a report that the lady had money, but backed out of it at the last moment, not seeing it forthcoming before the marriage. To increase his trouble the now happy fair one exclaimed, "Ah! you lost a bargain." Among the marriages remarkable for disparity of age, we may mention one which occurred in Boherbuoy, in which the bridegroom was within a decade of being a centenarian, and the bride in the interesting category of fat, fair, and forty.—*Chronicle*.

In addition to the candidates in the field, Counsellor Synan, of Fedamore House, intends to offer himself to the electors of the city of Limerick, should there be a dissolution of Parliament. Mr. Henry Shea, late Mayor, addressed the electors of Limerick, offering himself as a candidate at the expected approaching general election. The *Nenagh Guardian* says that Mr. Moore will be put forward with The O'Donoghue, for the county Tipperary. During the Assizes, it was rumored that Mr. Lynch, Q.C., would certainly come forward. At the same time Mr. Sharrman Crawford was spoken of. We have also heard the probability of Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., seeking the "sweet voices" of a Kilkenny constituency.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

The Bruff races came off and were attended by numerous crowds. Seven horses started in the first heat, and only two came to the winning post—Mr. Hart's Mavourneen, and Mr. Banbury's Secret—Mavourneen leading, the rest were distanced. Mavourneen won the second heat; Secret fell coming home, and Mr. Callaghan's Debutante was killed in the race. Mr. McCarthy's Bonny Charley won the second race. Mr. O'Callaghan's horse was shot in the field.

A very serious collision, but happily without loss of life, occurred. The 11.30 A. M. train, from Limerick, came in collision with a goods train coming from Cahir, about two miles from Bansa. The engines of both trains have received considerable damage, but none of the passengers received any serious injury.

A man named Kennedy was brought before the police magistrates of Limerick, for forcing himself into an inside carriage in the Killaloe coach, whereas he only paid for an outside one. The bench ordered that he should forfeit his seat, and he was also fined 5s. for blaspheming in court.

The premises of Mr. Denis McNamara, tobacconist, Ellen street, were broken into, and two rolls of tobacco stolen by some parties as yet unknown. The entrance was effected by opening or breaking a padlock, which was the only fastening to the door.

The winning horses at Askeaton races were Mr. O'Leary's Game Cook, Mr. Bohon's Little Pat, and Mr. Connell's May Morning. In the first race Mr. Lloyd's Arab Chief was killed at the last leap while riding neck-and-neck with the winner.

The bridge across the Shannon on the Limerick and Ennis line has been reported as perfect for passengers and traffic by the government inspector, and the trains now run from the Limerick terminus instead of the Long Pavement.

Mayo.

While trying a case of manslaughter at the late Mayo Assizes, Judge Christian made an order to the effect that he would not henceforward allow the expenses of any witnesses who gave evidence in the Irish language. The object of this functionary is tolerably clear: namely, to set a premium on the speaking of English, a penalty on the speaking of Irish in the west. This petty and absurd attempt to cast a slur upon the native tongue of the people is not likely to be attended with the success desired by the representative of British law. Certainly nothing can be more preposterous than attempting to destroy the vernacular tongue of Connaught by refusing to pay the expenses of such few Irish witnesses as may be brought before his court during his biennial commission. All, however, which he could do towards this end within his particular sphere he has done, and by this means approximated as closely to the character of a Cromwellian judge, as the difference of periods, the noble advance of British law, and the general spread of civilization permit.—*Nation*.

Roscommon.

On Thursday, says the *Roscommon Messenger*, died at Cregameen, near Castlereagh, John, or, as he was usually called, "Jack" Tighe, aged 111 years. For the last seven or eight years he acted like a child, the family of the house being obliged to pull daisies and cowslips for him.

Tipperary.

On Monday, the 14th ult., as Dr. Neddin, of Tipperary, was returning from visiting a patient, he had to cross the river Aherlow, which was very much swollen at the time, and the pony which he was riding having stumbled while in the river, both were carried away, rolling over each other for a distance of at least 20 yards. The doctor, however, succeeded in reaching the bank, and, with the exception of the inconvenience of a cold bath at this unseasonable period of the year, sustained no injury.

The trout season, we (*Nenagh Guardian*) are informed, has opened very promising at Killaloe, several fine trout having already yielded themselves to the skill of the angler. The take of salmon, too, has been considerable, notwithstanding the perturbed state of the lake for the last couple of months, owing to the severe gales that have been prevalent; and now that the weather has moderated, first-rate sport is anticipated.

MISSIONS IN PRESTON.—The Jesuit Fathers, carrying the Gospel of Peace and Reconciliation, have arrived in Preston, and opened a mission, which is to continue three weeks. Nearly thirty thousand Catholics in Preston! Who, then, will be surprised at hearing that the churches are crowded by numbers of all classes, anxious to listen to the good father's exhortations, and to assist at the various devotions of the mission.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

BLESSING AND LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE NEW CHURCH OF THOMASTOWN.—On Friday, the 25th of March, the Feast of the Annunciation of Our Blessed Lady, the solemn and interesting ceremony of blessing and laying the first stone of the new Church of St. Mary, Thomastown, was performed by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, Lord Bishop of Ossory, in the presence of a large concourse of the clergy and faithful of the surrounding districts. The site of the new Church is a field immediately adjoining the north side of the old Church and churchyard. From its high and commanding position, the new Church will be a conspicuous object for miles around. The new Church will be in the Gothic style of the thirteenth century. Its arrangements will consist of a nave four bays in length, opening into side aisles; transepts and chancel, with a chapel of the Blessed Sacrament on the north side, and a sacristy on the south. The principal entrance will be by a double door in the west end of the nave. Over the door will be a large rose window, enclosed within a pointed arch. In the gable will be a niche containing a figure of the Blessed Virgin. A round tower, standing on the south-east angle of transept, containing a staircase leading to the upper story of sacristy, will have a picturesque effect. The total length within the walls will be one hundred and fifteen feet, and the breadth fifty-eight feet. The height from floor to verge of roof will be sixty-two feet. Mr. McCarthy, of Dublin, is the architect, and the works have been contracted for by Mr. John Ryan of Limerick, the builder of the new Church of Tramore. A sum of about £200 was contributed on the present occasion.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. C. FREEMAN, C.C.—A preliminary meeting of the parishioners of Caherlag and Knockraha was held in the school-room, Glountane, Wm. J. Sheehy, Esq., J. P., presided and explained the object, namely, to present an address and testimonial to their late respected curate on his removal to Passage West. Resolutions having been adopted and a subscription list opened, which was headed by the Rev. Mr. Lucy, P.P., and the chairman, the meeting was adjourned to Sunday, the 10th inst., in compliance with the desire of several Protestants anxious to participate in the compliment.—*Cork Reporter*.

ST. KILLIANS, MULLAGH.—The Marquis of Headfort has forwarded to the Rev. John Conaty, P. P., a sum of five guineas in aid of the magnificent new Church of St. Killians, Mullagh, in the diocese of Kilmore. His father was a princely benefactor to the old chapel of Mullagh; the people have a lively recollection of this, and they are now proud to see the son following the good example of the sire.

ECCLIASTICAL CHANGES.—The Rev. Francis O'Reilly has been appointed to the administration of Crosserlough, in place of Rev. Edward Lynch; Rev. Dominick M'Breen has replaced him in the curacy of Carrigallen. The Rev. John Brady, for many years curate of Lavey, goes to Drumlane, and is replaced by the Rev. Terence Murray.

FRANCISCAN CONVENT, CARRICK-ON-SUIR.—The clergymen of the Franciscan Convent have contracted with the Messrs. Telford, of Dublin, for the building of an organ at a cost of £300. The instrument will be shortly completed and will comprise all recent improvements, so that it may be worthy in every respect of the beautiful church in which it is erected.

REDEMPTORIST FATHERS IN SUNDERLAND.—The Rev. fathers continue their ministrations to crowded audiences in the Catholic Church, Bridge street. Services open at four o'clock in the morning, and continue without interruption till nine or ten at night. The five missionaries relieve each other, and at each interval of the worship a fresh crowd attends.—*Sunderland Times*.

VERY REV. DR. O'BRIEN, P. P., V. G., KILFINANE.—The very Rev. founder of the young men's societies visited the society's rooms in Drogheda. The aggregate number of the "brothers" in Drogheda is nearly 1,200. Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien also preached in Newry, in aid of the Christian Brothers' School—nearly £100 was collected on the occasion.

CONVERSIONS.—Mrs. Matthew Morgan and her daughter, of the parish of Dunleer, have renounced the errors of Protestantism, and have been received into the Catholic Church.—*Dundalk Democrat*.

On the 25th ult., the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, we had the pleasure of witnessing the reception of a religious into St. Michael's Presentation Convent, Portlinton. The young lady who entered into the solemn vows was Miss Mary Josephine Lawler, daughter of Robert Lawler, Esq., of Carlow. The ceremony was performed in the beautiful little private Chapel attached to the convent. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, assisted by the Rev. James Butler, Adm., Carlow, and Rev. Mr. Mahon, Portlinton, received the young lady, the name she accepted in religion being Sister Mary Cecilia.—*Carlow Post*.

The northern tower of the Cologne Cathedral is now slowly and gradually rising, and the restoration of the half-finished southern tower has been commenced. The building of the buttresses has so far progressed that in the course of the summer the construction of the roof may be commenced, and the rafters filled up with the vaultings. There will then remain only the two towers of this magnificent edifice to be completed.—*Bulletin*.

For the first time since the so-called Reformation the benediction of the most Holy Sacrament took place on the 28th ult., at Deal. Two of the Benedictine Fathers from Ramsgate, with our own priest, also a Benedictine, officiated. Some Protestants who were present seemed much impressed both with the solemnity of the service, and also with a most impressive address delivered by the Superior, Father Wilfred, in which he briefly dwelt upon the fact that nearly 1,300 years before, Saint Benedict landed but a very short distance from where he (Father Wilfred) then stood, and founded the Monastery of Richborough, from whence his followers spread over the country, civilizing and Christianizing our forefathers.—*Weekly Register*.

A mission, or retreat, for the congregation of St. Marie's Church, Sheffield, was commenced on Quinquagesima Sunday by the Rev. Fathers Rindolf and Vilas, of the Order of Charity, and concluded on the third Sunday of Lent. It has been attended with the happiest results. The Italians resident in the town were afforded a favorable opportunity, and the Rev. J. Kelly kindly attended for the benefit of those from Ireland who could not speak English.—*Ibid*.

At this time, when Catholicity is so much on the increase, there is no greater want than that of priests to supply our numerous and constantly increasing missions. This is felt by every person who takes any active part in the affairs of religion. Even in Liverpool, where we have more priests than in any other place in England (London excepted), there is work for nearly double the number.—*Ibid*.

A mission, or retreat, commenced at Saint Gregory's Church, Cheltenham. It is conducted by the Rev. Fathers Going and Morewood (Dominicans). We are glad to learn that the eloquent discourses of the Rev. fathers are listened to with profound attention by great numbers.—*Ibid*.

Several of the most respectable and influential parishioners of Ruan and Dysert lately drove to the residence of their late Pastor, the Rev. Jeremiah Vaughan, P.P., Doora, to present him with an address and a purse of sovereigns, as a mark of the great respect and esteem in which he was held by them, and as an expression of mingled pleasure and regret at his departure from amongst them.—*Munster News*.

On Sunday, 3d April, the new Church of Ballyea was solemnly dedicated by the Right Rev. Dr. Flannery, coadjutor bishop of the diocese. A large number of the clergy and laity of the neighboring parishes attended to witness the beautiful and interesting ceremony.—*Ibid*.

Cardinal Wiseman, in the chapel of the Convent of Mercy, Blandford square, ordained five gentlemen as priests: Wm. Manning (nephew of Dr. Manning, late Archdeacon of Kent), John Richards, R. Bowden, — Gouch, and Cyril Forster, all converts to the Catholic faith. The chapel was crowded, principally with seceders from the Protestant Church.—*Star*.

The annual collection in aid of the new Catholic Church now being built in Derry, was made lately, when nearly £200 was subscribed. This is the third general appeal which the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kelly has made to the diocese within the last few years. The joint proceeds of the first two efforts amounted to above £2,000.

The Rev. Hugh Ward, curate of Denn, died on the 28th ult., at Crosskeys, county Cavan. In Maynooth he was highly distinguished; on the mission he was zealous and laborious. Let us hope that even now he is receiving the reward of his labors.—*Meath People*.

Father Felix, the celebrated preacher at Notre Dame, Paris, is again drawing immense audiences. He is described as a person of small stature, with a high falsetto voice, but a singularly clear and precise manner of speaking. The Right Rev. Dr. Brady, Bishop of Perth, Scotland, arrived in Cavan, on Monday, the 21st ult., from the Continent, where his lordship had been staying for some time. The Venerable Prelate appears in excellent health.

The Rev. Wm. Feeney, P.P., of Kiltulla, died on the 26th ult., after a lingering illness. The reverend deceased was brother of the Lord Bishop of Killala, and was for several years on the mission in this town.—*Tuam Herald*.

Miss Howley, Miss Devitt, and several other Irish ladies, arrived in Dublin recently, from a convent at Belgium, and joined a similar establishment just opened near Dublin.

The *Gazette*, of Augsburg, states that the foundation of a Catholic University in Austria, having its seat at Salzburg, has again been considered and definitely determined upon.

The Sisters of Mercy, Athlone, most gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £10 from Martin O'Carroll, Esq., to the convent.

Domestic.

DIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The last session of the Louisiana Legislature appropriated \$25,000 for various benevolent institutions. Amongst those who shared in the appropriation, and from whose name we recognize their Catholic character, we extract the following: St. Elizabeth's House of Industry, New Orleans, \$2,000; St. Joseph's German Catholic Asylum, Fourth District, \$2,000; Sister Regis' Female Orphan Asylum, \$3,000; Hospital at Donaldsonville, \$1,500; Catholic Ladies' Charitable Association of Baton Rouge, \$1,000; St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, New Orleans, \$1,000; Maison de Cinq-Plaies, Jefferson City, (1) \$1,000.

F. WENINGER.—This distinguished missionary is preaching with great success in Galveston, Texas.

POSTPONEMENT.—The consecration of the new Church at Washington is postponed until June 19th.

PASTORAL OF BISHOP DUGGAN.—On the 2d inst., the Right Rev. James Duggan, Bishop of Chicago, addressed a *Pastoral Letter* to the clergy and laity of his diocese. He makes known to them that the Holy Father on the 21st of January, 1859, transferred him to the See of Chicago; and what whilst he accepts the charge he feels the weight of the responsibility. He speaks of the great importance of the diocese, and the many evidences he has already witnessed of the piety of the people. He calls attention to the great want of adequate churches and schools, and particularly to the embarrassed condition of the unfinished church of the *Holy Name* in the City of Chicago, which he adopts as the Cathedral, and recommends to the support of the whole diocese. He invites co-operation in the forwarding of hospitals, cemeteries, orphan and penitent asylums. He notices with commendation the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, to which the diocese is much indebted for aid.—*Baltimore Mirror*.

A MEXICAN BISHOP IN EXILE.—On the 17th inst., Monsenor La Bastida, Bishop of Puebla in Mexico, with his attendants, arrived in Baltimore by the Bay-line from Norfolk. He was cordially received by the Most Rev. Archbishop; and on the next day he edified us by his presence in the Sanctuary of the Cathedral during the long service peculiar to Palm Sunday. This illustrious prelate is one of the victims of Mexican so-called Liberalism. He was seized and banished from his country and his home, without any charge being made against him, or any form of trial instituted. The Liberals in Mexico form the church-robbing party, which, unfortunately, sometimes gains the ascendancy. Happily the Bishops are true to their duty, and resist to the utmost this spoliation of property entrusted to them for the support of the poor, and the maintenance of religion. For their fidelity they are, at the caprice of the plunderers, driven into exile, as has been exemplified in several cases.—*Ibid*.

The Sisters of Charity have opened a new school for destitute children in San Francisco. The *Herald* says that in the school all nationalities are represented. Children of French, Spanish, South American, Mexican, Irish, and American parentage, are among the pupils. The classes exhibited marked proficiency.

A new Catholic Cathedral is to be erected the present year, to take the place of the old building in Franklin street, Boston. The site on Tremont avenue, formerly purchased by the German Catholics, will probably be chosen as the place.

Rev. John H. Force, of the diocese of Fort Wayne, departed this life at Valparaiso on the 4th inst., of lung fever, in the 38th year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

IRISH DEATHS.

March 30, at 36 Mary street, Dublin, Mr. Jas. O'Sullivan, aged 34 years.
March 30, at his residence, 75 Dame street, John Thomas Egan, R.I.P.
March 29, at Richmond hill, Maria Matilda, wife of Arthur Nicholas Wrixon.
April 1, at Stephen's green, Wm. Henry Ogle, barrister-at-law, in his 82d year.
April 4, at 67 Aungler street, Mr. Peter Wood.
April 5, at Essex quay, after a painful and lingering illness, Richard Ennis, solicitor.
April 6, at 29 Upper Temple street, Andrew Barden, of Waterford.
April 7, at Newcomen place, Mr. Jas. Joseph Nolan, formerly of Bachelor's walk.
March 31, at Sandymount, Richard Newcombe, formerly of Ballycorry, Goswall, King's County.
April 1, at Charlemont Terrace, Kingstown, George Thomas Spiller, of Raah, county Tyrone.
March 23, at Roscrea, Grace, relict of the Rev. Geo. Nuttall Smith, of Parsonstown.
March 20, in Cork, Mary Anne, wife of Captain J. P. Barry.
April 7, at Ballydavid, county Tipperary, Mrs. Margaret Lumaney.
March 27, at Charleville, county Cork, Mary O'Callaghan, daughter of Wm. S. Fisher, aged 18 years.
March 30, at Kilkenny, county Carlow, Wm. Drury, in his 88th year.
April 1, at Rosslare House, county Wexford, Major James Boyd.
April 2, Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Michael Ryan, Thomastown, county Kilkenny, and niece of the Rev. J. E. Ryan, P.P., Clara.
March 30, at his residence, in Cork, Michael Collins, T. C., aged 61 years.
April 3, in Cork, Ellen Clarissa, relict of the late B. Verling, of Ringanum, Queenstown.
April 3, in Cork, Mrs. Catherine Cronin, mother of the late lamented Very Rev. John A. Cronin, O.S.A. In Limerick, Letitia, widow of Richard Franklin, surgeon.
In Limerick, Mr. Joseph Curry, brother of Eugene Curry, the celebrated Irish teacher.
March 30, Anastasia, daughter of the late Stephen Kehoe, of Kilkenny.
Alderman Patrick Hogan, of the firm of Hogan & Caraher, died suddenly on the 10th of January, at Sydney, New South Wales, in the 41st year of his age. Mr. Hogan was a native of Tipperary. His partner in their extensive trade was Mr. O. J. Caraher, formerly of Dundalk. Mr. Hogan has left upwards of £2,000 to the public charities of his adopted city. He leaves a wife and one child.—*Sydney Morning News*.
March 31, at her residence, in Ballina, Sarah, relict of William Malloy, J.P., aged 73 years. This estimable lady died as full of honors as of years.
March 6, at his residence, Canal street, Newry, after a brief illness, Mr. John O'Neill, deeply and universally regretted. Mr. O'Neill was Secretary to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul since its first establishment in Newry.
March 25, at his residence, Roscommon, of congestion of the brain, at the age of 60, John Cusack, solicitor, grandson of Andrew Cusack, of Philipstown, county Meath, and of Rockfield, county Roscommon. For many years deceased had been a leading member of his profession, and had been professionally connected with many of the most extensive landed properties in that county.
April 3, at his residence, King street, Cork, of consumption, Mr. Lambert Jackson, who had been a member of the staff of this journal since its first starting. We may allude to two circumstances in his professional career, which possess a public interest. It may be remembered that during the progress of the Repeal agitation, the *Times* sent a special commissioner to this country for the express purpose of vilifying O'Connell in his private capacity, as a landlord and a country gentleman. Mr. Jackson followed the track of the slanderer, and in a series of letters, whose ability and truthfulness called forth the warmest gratitude of the Liberator himself, exposed, point by point, the calumnies to which the leading journal had given circulation.—*Cork Examiner*.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ENGLAND.

ENGLISH NEWS ITEMS BY THE ARABIA.—By the arrival of the steamship Arabia at Halifax we are in possession of Parliamentary intelligence to the 9th inst. The news is important. The English Cabinet had decided to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country rather than resign. Lord Derby announced the fact in the House of Lords on the 4th, and in his remarks severely attacked Lord John Russell's course. Mr. Disraeli made a corresponding announcement in the Commons. On the 8th, in the House of Lords, Earl Malmesbury said that he hoped to be able to make a statement to the House before the prorogation, which would show that the government had done all it could to preserve the peace of Europe. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston had given notice of a question respecting "our foreign relations and the affairs of Europe," but at the urgent request of Mr. Disraeli he postponed it. Mr. Beamish asked the Secretary of the Treasury whether Sir Samuel Cunard having offered through a deputation which waited on the Admiralty and Treasury Departments, to convey the mails weekly between an Irish port and America, for the sum of £500 the voyage, out and home, it was the intention of the government to persevere in completing the contract for £3,000 for service fortnightly between Galway and America? Sir S. Northcote said that the offer of Mr. Cunard was to call at Cork on the way from Liverpool to America, and on the return for £500. The Galway offer involved a third American service in addition to two now undertaken weekly; but as the Galway service was only fortnightly, there would be three services in one week and only two in another. This was felt to be inconvenient, and it was therefore proposed to ask the American government to undertake a postal service in alternate weeks, not comprised in the Galway service, and if America declined, it was proposed to make a similar offer to Cunard. It was therefore the intention of the government to complete a contract with the Galway line. No date had been fixed for the dissolution of Parliament. The candidates were flooding the country with addresses to their constituents. Lord Palmerston, in his address, asserts that the simple question at issue is the merits of the government Reform bill. A private meeting of Derby's supporters had been held at his house. He addressed them at considerable length. The Ballot Society were agitating their principles, and had issued an address to the electors. At Queen Victoria's levee, Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, was presented by Mr. Dallas. The following list of new baronets has been published: Mr. Miller, John Neale, members of Parliament; John H. Geville Smyth and Philip P. Duncombe.

LEEDS CATHOLIC LITERARY INSTITUTION.—On Thursday evening, the 17th March, a lecture, in connection with the above institution, was delivered in St. Ann's Boys' school, by the Rev. M. O'Donnell, on "The Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell." The Rev. lecturer, in his exordium, characterized O'Connell as the greatest among the champions of political and religious freedom, and having referred to his birth in the county of Kerry, in the year 1775, the time of the struggle for American Independence, he clearly pointed out the many enactments that were in force at that period for the suppression of his creed and its professors. He described him as an illustrious ornament of the Bar, the Senate, and the Bench, an ardent lover and admirer of the land of his birth, an indefatigable champion of her cause and creed, and an advocate for liberty to the nations of the earth, irrespective of color, caste, or religious belief—a man who, by the power of his gigantic intellect, the uncompromising advocacy of justice and truth, acquired a most extraordinary influence over millions of his co-religionists—an influence wielded not for the purpose of self-aggrandizement, but for the good of his religion and the liberation of his country. If they examined the Kings and Emperors, the Warriors and Statesmen, who had written their names on the pages of history, how few they would find to possess such an influence who were not either aided by the majesty of civil station or the glory of arms. But O'Connell had all these agencies marshalled against him, and had, moreover, in carrying on a war for the religious, political, and social amelioration of his country, to unite together a people almost divided and dispirited from the wasting and wearing operation of the penal code, which of itself was sufficient to obliterate every trace of faith and freedom from amongst any people less Catholic, less patriotic. During the lecture were also introduced many poetical illustrations of the more social and domestic qualities of O'Connell, than whom no man ever possessed those virtues which constitute the charm of private life in a more eminent degree. After many other remarks descriptive of the close of his career, and other subsequent details, the reverend lecturer concluded his most able and eloquent lecture amidst the loud applause of the whole assembly.

CAPTURE OF A LARGE OTTER.—Joseph Thirwell, coachman to W. Pousonby Johnson, Esq., Walton House, in one of his pious excursions on the river Cambeck, detected the footsteps of an otter. He being a keen fisher, and not relishing the presence of such a personage in the river, forthwith set a trap with a tempting bait. His efforts were successful by the capture of a large female otter, measuring three feet nine inches in length, and weighing

forty pounds. The best thanks of the angling association are due to him, for, doubtless, its depredations on the piscine tribe has been immense.—*Carlisle Examiner.*

An apt illustration of love at first sight occurred lately on the Hastings Cliff. A smart young fellow of the 11th Hussars, stationed in the town, was taking a walk and enjoying the sea breeze, when he met a very pretty young lady, who seemed to linger upon his gaze, and appeared fixed in about the same way as the basilisk fascinates his prey. In this situation, Mars spoke to Venus, and the result was that the young lady, who is possessed of £40,000 in her own right, made an unexpected and hasty marriage, anything but pleasant to her disconsolate "parients."

On every side and in every class of society, whatever may be the differences of opinion which men entertain on particular points, there is one sentiment which is growing with alarming rapidity, and consolidating itself into a most dangerous unanimity; and that sentiment is one of sickening disgust at the reckless dishonesty with which great and vital questions are dealt with by public men.—*London Review.*

The fight between Sayers and Benjamin for the championship of England came off on the 5th inst. Over a thousand persons assembled to witness it. After a series of rounds, occupying twelve and a half minutes, Sayers was declared the victor, thus retaining the championship.

The ship Grey Oak, from London for New York, has been abandoned at sea. Her crew were picked up and taken to Liverpool by the City of Washington.

SCOTLAND.

RISE OF RENTS IN THE HIGHLANDS.—An extraordinary rise has taken place in the rental of some sheep farms recently let in the Highlands. Among others we may mention the farm of Biallid and Loch-Errochside grazing, in Badenoch, which have hitherto carried a blackfaced stock, and were occupied by Mr. Macpherson, Nuide. The last rent was £315. The farm was let the other day for £780. Several smaller farms in Badenoch, the property of Cluny Macpherson and Mr. Baillie, Kingussie, have been let at an increase ranging from 20 to 50 per cent. The fine Cheviot farm of Kerrow, in Strathglass, on the property of the Chisholm, is in course of being let. The competition is very great, and the new rent will exceed £900. That paid at present is about £615.

THE SWORD OF WALLACE.—A correspondent of the Glasgow Gazette complains of the neglect with which this historical relic is treated. The writer went to visit the sword at Dunbarton castle, and was shocked at seeing a place of emptiness as regards one single stand of arms to uphold the name it bears. No arms were there but two Highland dirks, a Lochaber axe, and on the wall, carelessly hung and irreverently exposed, without a covering or the least thing to protect it, the sword of Scotland's great martyr-patriot. But this is not all as respects the sword, with its thrilling associations. Some awkward creature, in taking it down from the wall, has apparently let it fall, and there it is, about to break in two; and further, the iron rust all over it is doing its work of destruction silently and surely.

VULGARITY.—Sir Walter Scott once happening to hear his daughter Anne say of something that it was vulgar, gave the young lady the following temperate rebuke: "My love, you speak like a very young lady. Do you know, after all, the meaning of the word vulgar? 'Tis only common; nothing that is common, except wickedness, can deserve to be spoken of in a tone of contempt; and when you have lived to my years, you will be disposed to agree with me in thanking God that nothing really worth having or caring about in this world is common."

FRANCE.

THE MILITARY CONDITION OF FRANCE.—France, it is said, is now in a position to transport by sea 50,000 men, without using a single sail-ship towed by a steamer, and as soon as the line of steamships to the United States and South America are fairly in operation, she will possess steamships enough to transport, in almost any direction, a very powerful army. A Paris letter writer, alluding to these facts, makes this statement: "France has sailors enough for this purpose, as France has twice as many sailors as her navy in its present state requires, and if England were the object of the expedition, the same fleet could carry a great deal larger army than one of 50,000 men. The mere rumor that an army of invasion of 50,000 men was on its way borne by steam, would carry terror into the heart of the people invaded. Every day and in every direction the latter would be expecting to see this terrible fleet, and this anxiety would be a source of serious injury to the enemy. If the population be loyal and patriotic, they will be paralyzed by painful anxiety; if they be discontented and disaffected they will await the arrival of the French army as a signal for their deliverance." The author of the foregoing is said to be the Prince de Joinville, who has more than once thought seriously of an invasion of England.

WAR ALMOST RESOLVED ON.—News from France, and from all parts of the European continent, is warlike in the extreme, in fact it may be said that War has been resolved on. The movement of troops and war material in France continues on a large scale. The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says that about 25,000 men are on their way to reinforce

the army of Lyons. Piedmont manifests no intention of disarming, while Austria insists upon this step as a preliminary condition to the Congress. The feeling that war is inevitable prevails at the French Foreign Office, and is shared by some of the highest functionaries. Count Cavour is reported to have said that he could at any time apply the match to the materials of conflagration at his command, and force France to join him. Orders have been sent to Toulon that sixty-eight vessels, which have been long preparing there, should be ready to put to sea upon a day's notice, if required. Eight vessels have also been ordered at once from Brest for Toulon. All Marseilles vessels in the Adriatic are returning home, considering those waters unsafe, and no freights from Trieste are now to be had.

A FRENCH ARMY ORDERED TO THE SARDINIAN FRONTIER.—A letter from Lyons states that an army of 60,000 men would soon be encamped in that vicinity. A second letter corroborates the intelligence, and says that a French army of 60,000 men has been ordered to the frontiers of Piedmont. A Paris despatch of the 4th inst. says the French government has taken fresh steps to procure the admission of Piedmont, of which there appears, however, to be no hope. The Piedmontese government is now preparing another expostulatory manifesto against its definitive exclusion from the Congress.

Admiral Tuetit-Thouars has sent into the French Academy of Science some extraordinary specimens of the destructive power of certain seaworms, consisting of fragments of vessels, which had been sent to him from Toulon. He has also sent, in a glass globe, a collection of those animalcules, almost invisible at their birth, which have the power of penetrating into the hardest timber, in which they take up their residence, and in the end totally destroy it. These specimens are to be deposited at the Jardin des Plantes.

As a goods train of the Western Railway from Caen was approaching the station of Mesnil-Mauger, it came into collision with a drove of sixteen oxen which had strayed on to the line, and killed three and seriously injured four. By the collision four trucks were thrown off the rails, and they ran some distance before they stopped.

The French government lately inquired how many men could be transported per day by rail from Paris to Lyons. The answer was 25,000. The opinion of some of the superior officers is that war may be considered as certain.

A person lately arrived from Lyons says that there are 120,000 troops assembled within 12 hours march of that city. The forts and barracks round Lyons are overcrowded with soldiers.

In consequence of the increased power of rifled cannon the construction of two French ships of the line and three frigates, to be sheathed with additional plates of iron, has been ordered.

Four hundred doctors dined lately in the grand hall, Hotel de Louvre, to celebrate the defeat of the homoeopaths in their action for libel against *Le Journal de Médecine*.

There are wooden houses to be erected on the road from Lyons to Piedmont by Mont Cenis, which are supplied with provisions for the men and forage for the horses.

Several French officers have been sent to Moldavia and Wallachia to drill the descendants of the ancient Romans.

ITALY.

A PROTEST.—The following is the text of a protest sent by Count de Cavour to Count Brissier de St. Simon, the Prussian Minister at Turin, against the violation of the Sardinian territory by an Austrian patrol: "Turin, March 20, 1859. *Excellency*—I have just been informed by the competent local authorities that last night eleven armed Austrian infantry soldiers, commanded by a sergeant, violated the Sardinian territory at the passage of Limido, near the place called Stanzaverde, by penetrating by Sabbione into the territory of Carbonara. These men did not return into Lombardy until a quarter past five in the morning by the bridge of Gravelona. They declared that they had lost their way, and they requested to be directed to the Pavia road. Taking into account the explanations given by these soldiers, and without giving to this fact an importance which it perhaps does not merit, I nevertheless think it my duty to point it out to the attention of the Cabinet of Vienna. This violation of territory might have been attended with very serious consequences if the King's government had followed the example of that of Austria, and placed advanced posts on the extreme limits of the frontier. In such a case if the Austrian patrol had been met by our soldiers, a collision would have been inevitable. I consequently leave to the impartial judgment of any unprejudiced persons to judge of the disastrous effects which the measures adopted by the Cabinet of Vienna might produce if the King's government did not endeavor to guard against them by a conduct full of reserve and moderation. I request your Excellency to make what precedes known to the Cabinet of Vienna."

A letter from Naples of the 21st March says: "The King continues still very ill, and prayers have been offered up for his recovery. He is at present at Caserta, surrounded by his family, who never leave him an instant. Naples is tranquil, and not even anxiety for the King prevents the people from being as merry as usual. We are enjoying a grand sight at this moment, and thousands of Neapolitans fill the Villa Reale to witness it. The Grand Duke

Constantine has just landed with a numerous suite, the four steam frigates of his squadron having entered the port with full colors. The small palace at Chiaramonte has been for some days put into preparation for his reception, as also some apartments in the Royal Palace. The city is full of strangers, notwithstanding the ridiculous reports spread in Rome of our being under the scourge of a fearful epidemic—typhus. The subscription in England in favor of the Neapolitan exiles, and the sympathy shown them there, are causing a great sensation in this city."

We learn from Venice that information had just reached that city that the colonel of a Hungarian regiment had been tried by court martial, and sentenced to be shot at Verona, for having attempted to persuade his regiment not to fight against the Italians. The sentence, we regret to add, was immediately carried into effect.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has addressed the following letter to the Archduke Maximilian: "Dear Brother—The rapidity with which the soldiers on furlough have been recalled in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and the manner in which they have hastened to return to their regiments, have given me the best proof of the excellent spirit with which they are animated. I, therefore, acknowledge with pleasure the activity and influence you have exercised in attaining so satisfactory a result. All those who in their respective attributions have participated in the execution of this measure have also merited my entire satisfaction. I authorize you to announce that fact publicly."

The *Ost Deutsche Post*, in an article in which it paints the future in gloomy colors, says: "As, according to all appearances, many a day will pass before the Powers shall be united in the Congress, we intend to abstain for some time from publishing the reflections with which this diplomatic experiment inspires us."

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN.—The Prussian press still endeavors to show that Germany is in nowise concerned in the Italian question, which, it declares, does not affect German interests. Two Prussian journals, which have relations in Governmental circles, the *Weekly Journal* and the *National Gazette*, attack the Austro-Italian treaties as openly violating the stipulations and guarantees of the great European treaties, and they demand the abrogation of them for the sake of Italy and Europe.

The Government intends demanding from the Chamber a credit of twelve millions of thalers, for increasing the navy and improving the defences of the coasts of the Baltic and of the North Sea. The Government is also about to send a special embassy to China and Japan, accompanied by a naval squadron, in order to negotiate treaties with these countries, and obtain for Prussian subjects the same commercial advantages as those accorded to other European nations. The Danish Government also intends to fit out a squadron for Japan, to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the Emperor of that country. It is expected that both expeditions will be ready to sail in April.

RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' OBEDIENCE TO ORDERS.—The uniformity existing among the Russian troops is something quite astounding. This uniformity is sometimes carried to an absurd extent, for their dress, way of marching, manners, even faces, are precisely alike. In the Guard, men with light hair and blue eyes are put together in one company, the dark-haired men in another. The excessive discipline leads at times to the spirit of an order being confounded with the letter. One day a ship with many officers and men on board went down in the Neva. The order was passed to the soldiers to save in the first place the officers of the Guard. They, therefore, anxiously inquired of each officer they got hold of if he belonged to the Guard? The poor fellows could not answer, as their mouths were filled with water; so they were allowed to drown. On another occasion, as it was very dusty, the soldiers were ordered to water the field for exercise. While employed in this duty it came on to rain heavily, but they continued their task with the utmost gravity. They had been ordered to do it, and that was enough. At the time when the Winter Palace was destroyed by fire, a clergyman succeeded, with great difficulty, in saving the sacramental plate. On returning he saw a soldier in the corridor, enveloped in smoke. He bade him follow him, else he would perish in the flames; but the other calmly asked for his blessing, and died at his post.

The Russian government has given another indication of its disposition towards Austria by forbidding the negotiation of a recent Austrian loan in Russia, on the ground that its mode of redemption with premiums assimilates it to a lottery. It is noteworthy, too, that the Russian journals say that Cowley's mission will produce no result, as the Emperor Louis Napoleon has gone too far to recede, and to advocate the expulsion of the Austrian government from its Italian provinces. To previous rumors of military preparations on the part of the Russian government, there is now added a report which appears to have found credence in Paris, that the Russian soldiers on furlough have been recalled to their regiments.

A St. Petersburg despatch of the 6th inst. says an imperial ukase for a loan of £12,000,000, at three per cent., was published that day. It states that the loan has been concluded through Thomason, Bonar & Co., of St. Petersburg, and M. Magner, banker, of the first instalment, payable on the 8th May.

HOME MISCELLANY.

WOOL AT THE SOUTH.—It is not until within a few years that much attention has been paid to the growing of wool at the South—the mutton, and not the fleece, having been the principal consideration with agriculturists. During the past year, however, this most important branch of business has received much more attention in Texas and some of the other southern States. In New Mexico, the most extensive sheep-grazing country on this continent, the wool is held in little or no estimation; the sheep are never sheared, and what little wool is obtained from them, is gathered from the bushes through which the vast herds are driven. In the first case, the stock raisers of the South could find no market for their wool; in the second, the New Mexicans were ignorant of its value, though, at times, disposing of considerable quantities to itinerant merchants for trifling sums. Texas and the adjacent States, however, possess excellent advantages for wool growing, and the advantage of a market near at hand (New Orleans) has recently directed the attention of enterprising capitalists thither, and the production of wool may even now be said to be one of the great interests of that section, particularly upon the northern and northwestern frontier of Texas. —*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.—The illustrious Irish patriot, William Smith O'Brien, arrived in this city, says the *Memphis Bulletin* of the 15th inst., on Friday evening, from New Orleans. He took the city by surprise, as his coming was unknown of and unannounced. So soon as the intelligence of his presence among us became known, many citizens went to see him and pay to him the respect due to his character. After remaining for some time on the boat, in company with several gentlemen, he rode out to take a look at the city. Returning to the boat, he supped in company with several of his own attached countrymen, residents of this city. At this little reunion of the sons of Ireland, healths were drunk to friends far away over the wide water, and to the memory of the heroes and martyrs of Irish liberty. He was escorted to the depot of the Charleston Railroad, where he took the cars for his return journey to the North. His route lies by way of Huntsville, Nashville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Wherever he has travelled in this country he has received, as he deserved to be, with distinguished honors. We doubt not he will return to his own country with a better opinion of us than the book-making travellers from abroad profess to entertain.

A NEBRASKA EDITOR "QUALIFYING" HIMSELF.—The editor of the Omaha *Nebraskan* having published something deemed offensive to a person in that place, the wife of the latter undertook to rawhide him, assisted by her husband and some relations, but the scrimmage was soon stopped. The editor comments upon the affair in his next number, and adds the following by way of postscript: "We would here remark that fighting is not our vocation. The sedentary pursuits in which we have been so long engaged are unfavorable to muscular development. We only weigh about one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and have never before seriously contemplated the necessity of a resort to fist cuffs. But we now intend to go into a course of training for the spring fights. We expect in a short time to take lessons of a celebrated pugilist in the noble art of self-defence, after which we shall be happy to oblige any ex-bankers, ex-clergymen, or their brothers-in-law who may feel themselves aggrieved at anything which may appear in the *Nebraskan*."

NICELY SNUBBED.—A wealthy individual in Onondaga County once had two female relatives from the city come to make him a visit. They were somewhat tainted with aristocracy. The gentleman's carriage, driven by a sensible young man named William, had brought the ladies from the depot shortly before noon. Dinner was soon got ready, when the gentleman of the house inquired of his daughter where William was. She replied she thought he was at the barn. He requested her to step to the door and call him to dinner. The young women from the city instantly spoke up, as if moved by one and the same impulse: "You're not going to have the driver eat with us, are you?" "Not if it is unpleasant to you," replied the gentleman. "He is good enough to eat with me; if he is not good enough to eat with you, you can wait." The city birds, thus non-plused, thought discretion the better part of valor, and concluded to eat at the same table with the driver.

INDIAN GRAVES DISCOVERED.—A Mr. Colvin, residing near Monongahela city, recently discovered a number of Indian graves, while ploughing in one of his fields, bordering on Pigeon creek. The graves are covered with flat stones, a short distance below the surface. Several of them have been opened, and the bones exhumed. A thigh bone has been examined, and pronounced to have been belonging to a human being at least eight feet in height. Implements of war, pieces of crockery ware, &c., supposed to have been used by the aborigines, were also found with the remains.

CONSCIENCE STRICKEN.—A letter, enclosing a five dollar bill from "a stranger," was received at one of the Boston banks. The writer says that "a few years ago, while at the bank, I received five dollars more than I was entitled to, which I kept at the time, but believing I had no right to do so, and not feeling as if I had acted honestly, I now return the same."

A MAN COMING TO LIFE AT HIS OWN FUNERAL.—In Orange, N. J., a man named John Knox, while engaged in painting on the third story of a house, fell to the ground and was taken up for dead. He was taken to his residence, laid out, and his afflicted relatives and friends in due time proceeded to make the usual arrangements for the funeral. Shortly before the hour appointed, the body exhibited signs of returning animation, and in a few moments afterward, to the astonishment of all, the young man in the coffin, who was, of course, believed to be dead, was able to converse with his friends. It is a singular case, and the man's escape from being buried alive is truly miraculous. The physicians, however, pronounce his present condition as extremely critical, and it is doubted whether he may survive the injuries sustained by the fall.

GOOD.—The people of Boston have determined to establish in or near their city a "Massachusetts Conservatory of Art, Science, and Historical Relics." In a letter to the Committee entrusted with the getting up of the Institution, George Sumner says, amongst other things: "We are justly proud of our system of Common Schools, untainted by the spirit of Proselytism or of sectarian intolerance." That the Bostonians may never cease to feel the justice of this eulogium, we recommend "the Committee" to secure, at an early day, not the rod that cut, but the basin in which were cooled the burning hands of Thomas G. Wall, and deposit it in the historical department of the Conservatory.—*Pittsburgh Catholic.*

BARRY SULLIVAN.—Thus far, says the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, this accomplished actor has given unqualified satisfaction to the full houses that have greeted and applauded him in Richmond. His rendition of Beverley in Moore's tragedy of the "Gamester," could not be surpassed. The death scene was painfully real to contemplate, and was such as no other than Mr. Barry Sullivan could effect. The influence of this scene upon the large audience was intense, and such as has never before been experienced in a Richmond Theatre. We can recommend Barry Sullivan as a faultless actor in all he undertakes, and as a gentleman who truly deserves public patronage to its fullest extent.

IRISH BLOOD.—This is a wonderful liquid and runs well all the world over, but especially in the United States. Murphy, (not Morphy,) 'he greatest chess-player living, has some of it in him: Mike Phelan, the best billiard player living, is full of it; so is Kavanagh, the next best billiard player. Both these victorious gentlemen carried everything before them recently in Detroit. John Collins, of Cork, was the best whist-player living in his time, and Darby O'Donohoe is now the best draught-player of the age. Irish-blooded men, whenever they set their mind to a thing, go through with it with a most eminent degree of success.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

A PIKE'S PEAKER'S OUTFIT.—A gentleman who has "traveled all the way" assures us that the following is all that is necessary to secure a safe arrival at the new El Dorado—Pike's Peak: 100 pounds of flour, 2 barrels of whiskey; 50 pounds of bacon; 10 pounds of tobacco; 49 gallons of whiskey; 100 pounds of venison; 18 demijohns of whiskey; 50 pounds of tobacco; 2 boxes of dried herrings; 1 barrel of whiskey; 20 pounds of tobacco; 1 barrel of crackers; 55 gallons of whiskey; 100 pounds of tobacco; 3 barrels of pickles; 3 barrels of whiskey; 12 quart mugs. A little more whiskey may be necessary, but the other articles will hold out if the man is not a tremendous eater.

TO FARMERS.—We say to our farmers—plant and sow freely, persistently; for grain and meat are likely to be in demand next fall. The war which now threatens is unlikely to be a short and cannot be a little one. It is likely to array a million of men in arms against each other, subtracting many times that number from productive industry to employ them in casting cannon, making powder, charging shells, &c., &c. All these must eat, and battlefields are not well adapted to the growth of food. We shall be disappointed if Europe does not afford us a large market for breadstuffs before the end of the current year.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CHURCHES.—New York is distinguished for the number and beauty of its church edifices, and many of them are models of architectural elegance. There are 275 churches within the limits of the city. They may be classified as follows: Presbyterian, 64; Episcopal, 52; Methodist, 38; Baptist, 30; Roman Catholic, 27; Dutch Reformed, 21; Jewish synagogues, 17; Miscellaneous, 17; Congregational, 6; Universalist, 4; Unitarian, 3; Friends, 3; Second Advent, 2; Swedenborgian, 1; Primitive Christian, 1.

TAKING THE BACK TRACK.—Among the passengers by last week's Santa Fe mail was a gentleman who had spent the winter (and everything else he had) in the gold regions, and was perfectly satisfied. He said he had seen several elephants in his life, but the biggest one he ever saw was at Pike's Peak. The conductor reports having passed a company of returning Pike's Peakers on the road, and he says they are about as sorry a looking set of fellows as one would desire to see.—*Westport Star.*

NEWSPAPERS.—There are published in New York city 18 daily papers—4 in the German, 1 in the French, 1 in the Italian, and 12 in the English language. There are also 37 monthly and semi-monthly, 8 semi-weekly, and 105 weekly papers.

OUR CLAIMS AGAINST FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—A public document has been published showing the claims preferred by citizens of the United States against foreign governments since the year 1816, for acts of spoliation and aggression. The list extends through one hundred and twenty-eight pages. The gross amount of claims, specified and estimated, amounts to \$76,172,423. Of these there have been settled and rejected claims, to the amount of \$16,952,630—leaving still due \$59,319,793.

TO DESTROY RATS.—The Griffin (Ga.) *Empire State* says that a lady in that city, whose house became so infested with these troublesome varmints, gives the simple remedy of dissolving copperas in water (make it strong) and sprinkle in the most prominent places, will make them leave at a two-forty rate, and no mistake. She tried it successfully; and has not been troubled with rats or mice since. It is simple, and will not cost much to try it.

BIG EATERS.—The value of food consumed in New York last year is estimated at \$12,000,000, and the number of the various quadrupeds that have been eaten is: Bees, 191,374; cows, 10,128; veals, 36,675; swine, 551,479. Of the bees, the greatest number—a thousand and per week—came from Illinois, which is the greatest beef-producing State in the Union. It furnishes twice as many as the State of New York.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says: "We learn that a young lady named Miss Hutchins committed suicide in Atlanta, by shooting herself with a pistol, causing almost instant death. The only reason assigned for the commission of the act is disappointed love. She was engaged to be married, when she learned that the object of her attachment had proved faithless, and married another."

WISCONSIN FOXES.—The Trempealeau *Pioneer* says: "One of our citizens, Jacob S. Cook, caught seventeen foxes last week within fifteen miles of this place, of which fifteen were yellow, one gray, and one black." He was offered \$40 each for the hide of the black fox, which he refused. The *Pioneer* says they are remarkably plenty in that section of the country.

A TRUE GENTLEMAN.—You can tell a true gentleman by his actions. He will always befriend you in trouble. He puts on no airs nor appearances, he is ever the same, kind and obliging. A friend to all, moral and truthful. He makes you feel at home in his presence. It is his study to be useful to others, and ever ready to bestow a favor.

A happy man, surrounded by the blessings of poverty, thus sums up the uses of adversity: "You wear out your old clothes. You are not troubled with many visitors. You are exonerated from making calls. Boredom does not bore you. Spongers cannot haunt your table. Itinerant bands do not play opposite your window. You avoid the nuisance of serving on juries. No one thinks of presenting you with a testimonial. No tradesman irritates you by asking: 'Is there any other little article to-day, sir?' Begging letter writers let you alone. Impostors know it is useless to bleed you. You practice temperance. You swallow infinitely less poison than others. You are saved many a debt, many a deception, many a headache. And, lastly, if you have a true friend in the world, you are sure in a very short space of time to learn it."

The New Orleans *Picayune* is urging Southerners not to patronize the popular summer resorts at the North. It claims that the Southern watering places and rural retreats are equal, if not superior, to ours, while they are at the same time exempt from the fashionable evils, immoralities, farinicism, Abolitionism, &c., that are to be found here. Moreover, it says: "if the vast wealth which Southern men spend among those hostile to our institutions was distributed at home, we should build up places of taste and beauty unequalled in the country."

The Young Men's Catholic Association, of Newark, N. J., has purchased a lot in South Essex street, 100 feet in the rear of the present hall in New street. They design extending their present building over the limits of the Ball Court, which covers an area of about 25 by 46 feet, and to erect a Ball Court upon a larger scale on the ground purchased in the rear. A Bowling Alley is to be built adjoining the Ball Court. It is intended to set apart a room in the addition for chess playing.

The Willimantic *Journal* says that a poor and hard-working man in that vicinity recently lost a valuable cow, a loss which he was ill able to bear. A charitable neighbor proposed to raise a subscription; every one applauded the humane man; subscription was raised, money collected, poor man expected to be made happy, when his benevolent friend produced an old bill against him to just the amount raised, and retained the cash! Large-hearted man that.

"What shall be done with Power's statue of Webster?" is the question among the Bostonians. As the statue represents that great statesman grasping a large bunch of rattans with one hand, and pointing severely and ominously at them with the other, it is suggested that the statue will find its appropriate place in the vestibule of the *Eliot School House* where the recent brutality was displayed in the case of the boy Wall.

A justice of the peace in Ohio recently closed his docket entry in a certain case as follows: "This action was not properly brought; the plaintiff hath remedy by *habbuis corpus* in cort."

The Philadelphia *Journal*, in noticing the death of an animal in a menagerie, says: "The old lion when without a companion was quite uproarious, but a small black tiger having been put in his cage, he is now decidedly amiable. It may not be generally known, too, that an elephant is only rendered contented and quiet by giving him company, and accordingly a little dog is generally tied near him, and the pair live together in a most friendly manner."

The consumption of gold leaf and plate in the United States for the preservation and renovation of teeth amounts to about two and a quarter millions of dollars per annum. Latterly the use of gold for the plating of artificial teeth has been superseded in some quarters by vulcanized rubber, which is found to combine lightness and a pleasant degree of elasticity with cleanliness and durability.

New Orleans papers loudly condemn the recent unjust legislation against free negroes in that State, and especially against colored sailors. Restrictions placed upon the latter greatly inconvenience New Orleans merchants. The *Delta* says the free negroes of the State are not surpassed in the inoffensiveness of their lives by any equal number of persons in any place, North or South.

Fifty heavy wagons have lately been shipped from Philadelphia for Texas; they are to be used for transporting goods from the coast to the interior towns; the wheels are five and a half feet in diameter, and of great strength, and are to be drawn by mules or oxen, in some cases twenty or thirty animals being attached to one of them; the loads range from two to four tons.

Mr. Brown called in at a neighbor's, and was urged to take supper, which he did, the old lady all the while saying, "I'm afraid, Mr. Brown, you will not make a supper; you have eaten nothing, do eat some more. After he had stepped out, he heard the old lady say to her husband, "Why, I do declare, I should think Mr. Brown had not eaten anything for a month."

Property is rapidly enhancing in value in St. Joseph, Mo. The *Gazette* says a lot was sold lately, for eight thousand dollars, which was purchased a few years since for one hundred dollars. There was an increase in the voting population last year of seventy-five per cent.

The wheel of fortune revolves rapidly in California—there are downs as well as ups. There are now many in San Francisco whose families are in a state of destitution, who, a few years ago, were worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. Speculation in real estate ruined them.

Some years since a terrible fight took place down South between two men stripped, armed with knives, and then put into a dark room by themselves, to settle a personal feud. One of them was killed. The survivor, the Sheriff of Baton Rouge, La., was killed by the recent explosion of the steamer Princess.

For the first time in 51 years the Chief Justice of Canada was presented by the Sheriff with a pair of white gloves, signifying, according to the old English custom, that there were no prisoners to be brought before the present Assizes.

The lands advertised for sale by government, in Kansas and Nebraska, in July, August, and September, embrace, in the former, five million and a fourth acres, and in the latter, four million and a third acres.

The Canadian Parliament are considering a plan to establish a penal colony in the wilderness, on the northeastern shore of Lake Superior, and to employ the convicts in road making and other pioneer labor.

Since the Sickle's trial commenced, an average of fifteen thousand words have been sent by telegraph daily from Washington to New York, costing the associated press one hundred dollars per day.

The Savannah *News* thinks that the reason why Boston is called the Athens of America, is because, like the Athens of ancient Greece, she worships every God but the true God.

Two boys who dug up and ate of what is commonly known as muskrat root, near Ogdensburg, on the 8th inst., died shortly afterwards from the effect of the poison.

In the new market house in Philadelphia, now building in Tenth street, above Chestnut, a statue of Franklin is to be erected. It will be ten feet high, made of the Albert freestone.

A few days since a cent was sold in Boston for \$21. It was stamped in 1793. At the same sale, a half-dollar, stamped the last week of Washington's administration, brought \$57.

Seventy-five divorce cases are pending before the Supreme Court in Providence. Those whose matches are not made in Heaven trust in Providence to break them.

They have a rose grafted on a peach tree at Pendleton, S. C., and the tree being in full bloom, presents a beautiful appearance.

Some new diggings, of remarkable richness, had been discovered in Southern California, and mining prospects are generally favorable.

General Twiggs has ordered out a cavalry force of 1,000 men, for active service against the Indians in Texas.

The poor pay given by Uncle Sam renders it difficult to procure officers for the new war steamers.

If your wife runs away, don't run after her; if you do, there will be two fools in the race.

The Washington *Union* newspaper is hereafter to be called the *Constitution*.

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NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APR. 30, 1859.

THE CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS.
PART II.

THE FIRST PART OF THE CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS is concluded in the present number. The SECOND PART will be commenced in the opening number of our next volume, which will be issued on the Fourth of June. The talented authoress of this much admired tale intends beginning the second part at a new and still more interesting period of the war, and introducing many of the most distinguished personages of the time, forming an almost entirely new *dramatis personæ*.

The interim of our fiction department will be held by the productions of an author who is justly placed in the first rank of Irish novelists.

WHAT THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY DOES FOR CHILDREN.

We called the attention of our readers last week to the manner in which children are seduced from their homes and then cruelly abandoned to shift for themselves by the society called the Five Points Mission and its representative man, the chronically neuralgic Mr. Van Meter. We have this week a painful story to tell of the manner in which the Children's Aid Society of this city and a person named Tracy, who seems to be its representative man, dispose of the children they succeed in luring from their parents or rightful guardians.

In the beginning of the present month a little boy in a terribly mutilated state was brought by a freight train on the New York and Erie Railroad to the village of Alleghany, in Cattaraugus County. According to the statement of the Conductor who had kindly taken charge of the poor little fellow, he had fallen from the cars at a station about eight miles west of Alleghany and had been run over by the freight train. The acting Superintendent of the Poor of Alleghany had the young sufferer taken to a house in the village and sent a physician and a nurse to attend him.

This wounded boy, who is named James Donohoe, on being interrogated, stated that he had been persuaded to leave his home in New York, by the Tracy mentioned in our first paragraph, the agent of the Children's Aid Society, and go to Illinois. He had been promised constant employment, good wages, clothes, and kind treatment in his new home in the West. Donohoe was accompanied by two other boys, who corroborated his statements, and who had fallen into the same snare. The three little fel-

lows were taken to different places in Illinois by the agents of the Children's Aid Society, and hired out to different employers. One of them was placed in Chicago and the two others at Wabash. Of all the advantages promised them by Mr. Tracy only one was afforded them—that of constant employment. The wages, clothes, and kind treatment became remarkable for their absence. Their food consisted of two scanty meals a day. After having worked hard for a long time and seeing no sign either of clothes or wages, one of the boys at Wabash asked his task-master for either one or the other, but was refused both. He saw then that he had been deceived by his promising friend, the agent of the Children's Aid Society. He expressed his conviction to his fellow-worker, who took steps to ascertain if his position was similar to that of his companion, and found that his master was not a whit more just or liberal than the other. The two boys determined not to remain in a state of slavery, worse than that of the South—for the Southern planter clothes his negroes and gives them enough to eat—and accordingly set out for Chicago, where they met their little comrade, Donohoe, who had also discovered that the Children's Aid Society had sold him into white slavery. All three then determined to regain as speedily as possible the homes they had left, and which they regretted having ever quitted to go West and work for half-bread and no pay, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society. They walked from Chicago to Dunkirk, and there got on board the freight train, from which the boy, Donohoe, subsequently fell, and by which he was injured.

The injured child is a Catholic and has been kidnapped, as we see by the Buffalo *Daily Republic*, of the 15th inst., which journal learns that the Postmaster of Alleghany had received a letter from the injured boy's mother, making inquiries as to his whereabouts and condition, and stating that her child was taken from her "without her consent and against her will."

How long are such atrocities and audacious violations of all law to be permitted? How long are Five Points' Missions and Children's Aid Societies, Tracys and Van Meters, to be allowed to steal children from their parents and sell them into slavery, worse than negro-slavery? Are the people of New York become so thoroughly selfish that they are willing to close their eyes to all wrong, as long as it does not reach themselves? Are they so thoroughly demoralized that no outrage, however high-handed, can rouse them into honest indignation? All classes and creeds are interested in putting a stop to the outrages committed by these Societies, or their agents. Every parent should loudly denounce them. For those two cases of abandonment and kidnapping, which accident has made public, how many are there which are unknown and will remain so! How many children, whom parents weep as dead, are dragging out their young lives in painful servitude, under some white-slave driver, with whom they have been placed by some of these societies? It is not the poor alone that are concerned in this matter; in this country where reverses of fortune in trade are so common and so sudden, the rich man of to-day does not know but that he may be a beggar to-morrow, and that some Tracy may seize upon his child and send him far away from his home to be starved and worked to death for the benefit of some wretch who sucks the life-blood of the little outcast, to save the hire of help.

The good people of Alleghany village are not so callous or so selfish as the busy citizens of the Empire city, and the indignation caused among them by the treatment of little Donohoe and his companions is general and heartfelt. Should Tracy or any of his fellow "touters" for the Children's Aid Society happen to visit Alleghany at present, their visit would be considerably more warm than agreeable.

The Young Friends of Ireland have presented the Sisters of the Good Shepherd with \$225, being the net proceeds of their Ball held at Niblo's Saloon on St. Patrick's Night.

DOUBLE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A PRIEST.

An account of two most daring attempts to assassinate the Rev. Clement Frachon, the pastor of St. Thomas (C. W.), will be found in another column. That an organized conspiracy to take the life of this worthy Minister of God exists, is evident from the facts of the case. On the 1st inst., the first attempt was made. Rev. Mr. Frachon was seized as he was leaving the House of God for his home, and an endeavor made to strangle him, in which, happily, as in their subsequent attempt, the miscreants were unsuccessful. On the same night an attack was made upon the house he resides in and the windows broken by stones. This was renewed on the 2d and 4th, whereupon some of the Rev. gentleman's congregation fearing that he might fall a victim to these repeated outrages, resolved to form a watch for his protection. On the night of the 2d they were fired at. At midnight on the 15th, Rev. Mr. Frachon's house was entered by two murderously minded wretches and the gentle pastor stabbed with a knife near the heart. The assassins thought they had effected their bloody intent and fled, leaving the priest lying bleeding upon the ground. But Heaven watched over him, and turned the point of the knife.

When such repeated atrocious attempts on the life of a respected clergyman can be made there with such entire impunity, our neighbors of Canada are no more fortunate in their officers of justice than we are in the States. It looks, however, more like connivance than supineness on the part of the authorities of St. Thomas. Our Canadian cotemporaries of all parties are loud in their denunciation of these outrages and in their testimony to the goodness, gentleness and piety of the Rev. gentleman upon whom they have been perpetrated. This unanimity is highly to their honor. They bear witness to the respect with which Mr. Frachon has been regarded during his residence of a year and a half in St. Thomas. The morning after the attempt he received congratulatory visits from the leading men of St. Thomas, and among the visitors was the Rev. Mr. Frazer, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

There seems to be a lurking feeling on the part of the Press which they do not avow that these nefarious deeds are the offspring of religious bigotry. The Rev. gentleman himself in his affidavit makes use of an expression which goes to show that his suspicions also point in the same direction. The London *Free Press*, though not prepared to endorse the belief of some minds that members of a secret organization are the aiders or abettors in these outrages, still considers it the duty of the enlightened Protestants of St. Thomas to meet and denounce in the strongest manner the would-be assassins, and, at the same time, pledge themselves to endeavor to trace them out and punish them. It conceives that this duty rather devolves on the Protestants of St. Thomas, seeing that it is a Catholic Priest who is the subject of the murderous assault. In our opinion, also, the respectable Protestants of St. Thomas owe it to themselves to use every effort to effect the discovery of these malefactors, the more so if they belong to a society which every Protestant who is a man of feeling, liberality and loyalty, should thoroughly loathe and condemn. Another origin of these attacks has also been hinted at. Mr. Frachon, with many of the leading men of St. Thomas, has been indefatigable in his efforts to drive intemperance from his parish, and it is thought just possible that ill-feeling may have been engendered by those efforts and their success. The evidence in either case only amounts to suspicion; all we know at present is, that there is a conspiracy to murder Mr. Frachon, we are in ignorance as to the motives which induced its formation. Let the respectable Protestants of St. Thomas, by their zeal in adopting measures to find out the guilty parties, show the detestation in which every man with a heart in his breast should regard them. We see that Mr. Frachon, having evidently but little confidence in obtaining justice at the

hands of the Government officials, has applied for protection to M. de Montholon, the French Consul in this city, Mr. Frachon being a French subject. It is a wise step and likely to be necessary when the scene of the outrage is a British province and the intended victim a Catholic priest. We hope, however, that the Canadian authorities will prove it to have been unnecessary.

THE POPE AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

WE translate the following portions of an article published in the Paris *Univers*, and written by one of the first Catholic journalists of the present day—M. Louis Veillot:

If war breaks out in Italy; if France and Austria evacuate the States of the Church, what will take place in Rome? Will Sedition arise immediately and is the Pontifical government of itself strong enough to put it down? Can its army be relied upon? What will become of the Pope?

These questions are put to us not only by our friends in their filial anxiety, but by persons who were, or thought they were, very indifferent to the destiny of religion, who yesterday were almost adversaries of the ecclesiastical government, and are to-day more excited than ourselves by its embarrassments, which they look upon as dangerous.

By answering, one risks being a short-sighted politician and exposes himself to be considered, for a time at least, a false prophet. On the other hand, the public mind is so thoroughly preoccupied by the subject, that we feel it our duty to communicate our thoughts on these topics. We even do it willingly, for we are not among those who despair of the present, and who are frightened by the future.

Assuredly the horizon is dark; nevertheless a wind may still arise and carry away all these clouds. We must not forget, moreover, that where Rome and the Church are concerned, there are two horizons; one low and terrestrial, the other lofty and celestial, and which never loses its serenity. Let us look at the latter; the Church never loses sight of it, and as no storm can deprive her of that light, none can prevent her moving towards that repose. She advances fearlessly, without risk of losing her way, without dread of a mortal wound. The thunder shall fall only on her enemies; they alone shall remain in the precipices they force her to pass over. The Church well knows her life to be a laborious one; she has had both the time and the opportunity of learning it. From Jesus Christ to Pius IX., from Golgotha to Gaeta, there are more than eighteen centuries. Between these two Calvaries, when was there a period, we will not say happy, but tranquil? The Pope to-day is named Pius IX.; he was called Peter, and was crucified with his head downwards. He was named Clement, Alexander, Sylvester, Leo, Gregory; under all the names he has borne, he has lived in the Catacombs, he has been exiled, a prisoner, a fugitive, calumniated, mutilated, tortured. The Emperors of Germany, after those of Byzantium, have sent their armies against him, have tried to take his tiara as they had seized upon his dominions and his subjects. A King of France has struck him in exile; others have insulted him in Rome; still others have caused him to be defamed by their legists, their writers, their apostates. The seducers of the people, communicating their venom to bestialized multitudes, have done as much. He suffered the insolence of Luther and of Voltaire, the efforts of all brutality, the meanness of all treason, and drank a thousand times to the very dregs the cup always full of human iniquities. Pius VI. died at Valence while the *canaille* were hissing him in the theatres of Paris. Pius VII. was a captive at Fontainebleau, and there was a King of Rome. Pius IX. was compelled to seek a refuge in exile from the seditious and the assassins he had pardoned. This is the history of the Papacy; but it has another side. The Pope came back from Gaeta, as he came back from Fontainebleau, as he came back from Avignon, as he came forth from the Catacombs, and from all his captivities. He returned to his city, which, without him, dies, and reascended his throne. His throne, without visible ramparts, force has not been able to usurp, nor stratagem surprise, nor any period of time destroy; conquerors have never been able to seat themselves thereon, nor thieves to cling to it; it has been stronger than ages, stronger than the passions of the world; it has withstood all the torrents that have rolled over the earth, carrying away with them institutions, empires and nations.

What is the Pope doing now, what will the Pope do to-morrow? They wrote us from Rome the other day: "The Pope prays and is tranquil." Had it not been told us, even, we would have known it, and should things still become more threatening, it would be the same; the Pope will pray and be tranquil, seated on the tomb of Peter, his eyes fixed on the Cross of Jesus, surrounded by the testimony of eighteen centuries of enterprises against him that are so many demonstrations of his eternity.

Peter is not ignorant of what the madness of men may attempt, and is not surprised by it. Nor does he ignore the mystery of the sufferings of God

and the incomparable fruits that men will gather from his charity. He prays for those who would injure him, not for himself who would suffer it; for those who would take away the corner-stone, not for the stone, which never can be displaced. *And whosoever shall fall upon this stone shall be broken, but on whomsoever it shall fall it shall grind him to powder.* He prays, with tears in his eyes, that God may enlighten the impious and strengthen the faithful, preserving the former from sacrilege, the latter from apostasy. He prays and is tranquil, for though earth may be full of trouble and rumors, he ever sees beyond the horizon, that celestial region which is ever expanding, and which will never lose its serenity.

However inevitable war may appear to some, the great French journalist still refuses to look upon it as possible. He cannot see the object of such a war. He cannot believe that two Christian princes can commence a war desired by the anarchists alone, and stain Europe with blood for a cause which the *Moniteur* itself lately characterized as vague and indefinite.

MASSACHUSETTS PROSCRIPTION.

MASSACHUSETTS has a peculiar love for persecuting and proscribing. In the schools of the State Capital, Catholic boys are flogged into joining in the recitation of the Protestant formula. An effort is now being made to advance a stage in the contemplated future disfranchisement of the adopted citizens who have chosen Massachusetts as their home. It is proposed to adopt a constitutional provision requiring that adopted citizens be naturalized for a period of two years before they are permitted to cast their votes.

It would not be wrong, we think, if a short term of probation were required after naturalization to prevent the wholesale fabrication of voters whose naturalization expenses are paid by parties, with the tacit understanding that the votes of the newly enfranchised are thereby the property of the investing party. But, three months would be sufficient for this purpose, and it is by requiring such a preposterously long term of probation as two years, that the political intriguers of Massachusetts show the Know-Nothing cloven foot. If the Republican party in that State lend their aid to the passage of this proposition, which will be submitted to the people on Monday week, the 9th proximo, they will be merely giving the measure of the grave in which they will be buried in 1860. The adopted citizens of the West have already addressed the Republicans of Massachusetts on the subject, and the German Republicans have declared that they cannot ally themselves with any party who would aid in procuring the passage of such a provision. So let the Massachusetts Republicans look to it.

The term of naturalization at present is long enough for all useful purposes. He who is not fit to vote after five years' residence in the country and acquaintance with its institutions, will never be fit to vote. Those who have not been blessed with intelligence would be just in the same state of fitness in seven, ten, or twenty years. Whatever may be the term of probation, many who are incapable of properly exercising the right to vote will obtain the franchise. How many who have been born on American soil are totally unfit to exercise that right, and are as ignorant of the spirit of our institutions as if they were born in Kamschatka!

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.—There is no change in the situation since the previous arrival. The preliminaries of the Congress, as well as the place where it was to be held, were said to be still points in dispute. In England attention was diverted from Continental questions by the debate on the Reform Bill and the Dissolution of Parliament. Count Cavour has issued a manifesto, in the name of Piedmont, in which he modestly demands changes in the internal administration of all the Italian States, the States of the Church included. Austria demands the disarmament of Sardinia, and says she cannot suspend her operations, or the march of troops into Italy until preliminaries are settled.

THE DERBY MINISTRY AND THEIR REFORM BILL.

THE ministerial measure of reform has been virtually defeated, and Lord Derby and his brother occupants of the Treasury benches, having determined to regard Lord John Russell's factious resolution as equivalent to a vote of censure, resort to the bold measure of dissolving Parliament instead of quietly yielding their places to Lord John and his friends. We think they have done wisely for a general election at this period can only further weaken the Russellites and the Palmerstonians, by giving many places they represented to the Manchester Liberals. The opposition to the Derby Reform Bill was purely and entirely factious and a mere trick on the part of Lord John Russell to effect his own return to power. Notwithstanding the very unnatural coalition between Russell and Bright, the one pledged to the ballot, the other against it, the Ministry was only defeated by the small majority of thirty-nine in an unusually full house.

The measure brought forward by the Ministry has several good features, and was a decided advance upon the Bill of 1832 which was considered such a triumph. It drove the wedge of popular influence still further in, and it was a mistake to cast it away. To borrow a mechanical phrase, it gave increased purchase for another and still greater effort in the future. By refusing it, Reform has been indefinitely postponed. The provisions of the measure have been already summarized in our London letter, and though they may seem meagre to us, with our extended American ideas of the right of suffrage, it was even better than could have been expected from a Tory government whose mission is to oppose all reforms, instead of drafting and proposing them. Mr. Bright's own bill, as we have remarked on a former occasion, is itself only a quota of the popular right. But it is out of the question to expect a full measure of reform in England for many years to come. Representation according to population would weaken the influence in Parliament of England proper. For instance, the House of Commons is at present composed as follows: England and Wales, 496 members; Scotland, 53; Ireland, 106. Were the 655 members composing the House of Commons distributed according to the estimated population of each country on the 31st March last, the constitution of the House would be: England, 447; Scotland, 72; Ireland, 136, a decrease of *forty-nine* members for England, an increase of *nineteen* for Scotland, and of *thirty* for Ireland. However, the English may cry for Reform they will manage to keep the lion's share of representation in their own hands, and there is very little fear of their lopping forty-nine members off their representative list, to add them to the rolls of Ireland and Scotland. The bill of Mr. Bright, the head of the most progressive English reformers, added *two* members to the list of Irish representatives. According to the London *Times*, each new member given to Ireland is an additional representative given to the Pope in the English Parliament.

The addresses of the various members to their constituents were being published, yet Reform seemed to be a very secondary topic with them, and neither Lord John Russell nor Lord Palmerston foreshadowed any measure of their own. Should either of them, as a result of the dissolution, get into power, it will be seen that their action was a magnificent sacrifice of the people to party interests, to the interests of cliques of political chevaliers d'industrie. We are still inclined to give Mr. Bright some credit for honesty of purpose, but we can only believe him honest by considering him afflicted with political short-sightedness, or dogged obstinacy. Politics is the science of doing the best that can be done under existing circumstances, and Mr. Bright seems to be totally ignorant of it. His party have given up the substance for the shadow, and have greatly injured their moral prestige by following the *ignis fatuus* of Lord John Russell. The troubled state of Europe at present may strengthen the Ministry at the

coming elections, for the people are afraid of Lord John Russell's way of carrying on the foreign relations, and hold Palmerston's meddlesome, mischief-making foreign policy in utter detestation. So that by their position in foreign politics the Ministry may obtain a triumph in domestic affairs. It is hard to imagine, however, how they can face the Irish constituencies after the shameful and absurd conduct of their Orange official representatives in the case of these young men who were accused of affiliation with the Phoenix Society.

A CHURCH WITHOUT A CREED.—The Rev. George F. Noyes, late of Chicago, has had an idea—an inspiration. No one can doubt its originality. Like all the remarkable men of our country who have great ideas, he has come to the great emporium of the United States to develop it,—to seek to give it a practical realization. Mr. Noyes' great idea is the establishment of an "Independent Society," the object of which is "the practice of religion." The new Society is to have "no specific creed." It is intended to resemble the quack medicines which are advertised to cure all diseases from delirium tremens to neuralgic affections (does our friend Mr. Van Meter, of the Five Points Mission, ever try any of them?) It will be found suitable to all shades of Protestant belief, and having no "specific creed," obnoxious to none. Now, Mr. Noyes' idea has suggested another idea to us, and we will give him the benefit of it for nothing. If his church without a creed should not be successful—if he should not be able to rally round him a sufficient number of individuals without "specific creeds," let him try the feasibility of a church without a religion. New York can supply him with an immense congregation for such a church.

PARAGUAY.—Our Paraguay difficulties are settled, and that famous fleet may now come back after having accomplished about as much as the fifty-thousand men, who, under the command of a king of France, went up the hill, and then came down again. Commissioner Bowlin, with the aid of Urquiza, the President of Uruguay, would have accomplished the arrangement with Lopez, who, according to do the Commissioner, has ever been inclined to do the best he could. The fleet constituted the fifth wheel of the diplomatic vehicle which was trundled down to Paraguay, and that fifth wheel costs the country no less a sum than five or six million of dollars. Our readers are aware that the origin of this quarrel was an attempt on the part of a Lieutenant in the American Army to sail up a portion of the Parana, which he was warned not to enter. He disregarded the warning and was fired into from a fort on the bank of the river, and one of his seamen killed. We have had to pay rather dearly for the insolence of this small officer. By the arrangement just concluded, the Paraguayan government gives a respectable indemnity to the family of the sailor who was killed.

A WIFE-MURDERING METHODIST PREACHER.—The Rev. Jacob Harden, who murdered his wife at Mansfield, N. J., and afterwards fled, has been arrested in Wheeling, Va., after a two months' search for him by parties incited to aid the law by an offer of a reward of \$500. The Rev. preacher and wife-killer, who is only twenty-two years old, is in jail at Wheeling, waiting for a requisition from the Governor of New Jersey. New Jersey makes short work of criminals when they are not Methodist ministers; we don't know how she acts when they are. We have a presentiment, however, that the Rev. murderer will never meet the punishment he deserves.

THE CRIMINAL'S CONSOLERS.—A reporter for the Press lately visited Mrs. Hartung, the husband-poisoner, in her prison at Albany. Hung up by the wall at her side were the New York *Daily Times* and an illustrated journal, containing illustrations (correct, of course,) of the Sickles' killing affair at Washington.

THE SATANIC OUT OF ITS ELEMENT.—There are persons who feel a particular pleasure in talking of things they know nothing about. There are newspapers afflicted with the same infirmity, and the *Herald* of this city is one of them. The *Herald* likes to spread itself on religious subjects and show the full extent of its ignorance of them. It lately informed us that Easter is the greatest Catholic festival, as *Christmas is the greatest Protestant one!* How admirably "posted" the *Herald* is! We were under the impression that there were Protestants who entered the celebration of Christmas, and that in this country, at least, the greatest Protestant festival was Thanksgiving Day. We wonder if the *Herald's* discovery were made by Brigham Young's special agent, the Mormon editor, attached to the rather heterogeneous staff of the *Herald*. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.* Let the *Herald* stick to writing up property in the neighborhood of Fort Washington, (a bad neighborhood by-the-bye,) and leave religious subjects alone.

THE FIRST OF MAY.—Before our next number is issued, a fourth, at least, of the good people of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, giving way to that irresistible Arab propensity which impels them to shift their tents in the first days of May, will have changed their habitations. It is also the season chosen by industrious housewives for that terrible operation called "house-cleaning," so that husbands must make up their minds to a week or two of discomfort and cold-meat dinners. The housewife will be invisible to strangers, and will rejoice the eyes of her lord and master when he returns from business by appearing before him in house-cleaning costume, brush in hand, and speckled all over with little spots of immaculate whitewash. In no corner of the house can the unhappy *pater familias* find refuge; the house-cleaning fiend is omnipotent. Add to this the fact that the united roaring of the Anniversary Societies, Women's Rights Conventions, &c., bring down the impending clouds in deluges of rain. We're weary, weary waiting for the May to be over.

ABUSE OF THE PARDONING POWER.—A ruffian who had been found guilty of an outrage on a respectable female, and had been pardoned by Governor King, was, last week, arrested in Brooklyn for another offence of a similar character. We recommend the fact to the attention of the New York *Daily Times*, which takes such an interest in saving, or commuting the punishment of reprobates of all descriptions.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—According to the prophecies of a company of Millerites in New Jersey, this wonderful world of ours was to have come to an end on Monday last, Easter Monday. However, it still exists at the time of our going to press.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—It is said that the Grand Jury have found more indictments for the next term than have been presented during the last three years, notwithstanding the fact that the Common Schools of our city cost nearly a million and a half per annum.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The Conference to arrange the affairs of those troublesome localities has met in Paris, and it is confidently asserted that the double election of Colonel Couza at Hosiopodar of both Moldavia and Wallachia will be recognized.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.—The Staten Island war has at last ended, and the Staten Islanders have effected their object. Floating hospitals are at present in course of erection, and will be stationed in the lower bay, at a point suitably located and sufficiently remote from any inhabited neighborhood to preclude the possibility of communicating contagion. A permanent quarantine will be built as soon as an eligible location can be procured.

A CARD.—O. E. Duffy, Catholic Bookseller and Stationer, Agent for all the Catholic papers. The New York *Tablet* always for sale, at No. 429 E. street, one door west of Seventh, Washington D. C.

(From the Atlantic Monthly.)

THE WALKER OF THE SNOW.

Speed on, speed on, good master!
The camp lies far away;
We must cross the haunted valley
Before the close of day.

How the snow-blight came upon me
I will tell you as we go,—
The blight of the shadow hunter
Who walks the midnight snow.

To the cold December heaven
Came the pale moon and the stars,
As the yellow sun was sinking
Behind the purple bars.

The snow was deeply drifted
Upon the ridges drear
That lay for miles between me
And the camp for which we steer.

'Twas silent on the hill-side,
And by the solemn wood
No sound of life or motion
To break the solitude,

Saw the wailing of the moose-bird
With a plaintive note and low,
And the skating of the red leaf
Upon the frozen snow.

And said I,—"Though dark is falling,
And far the camp must be,
Yet my heart it would be lightsome,
If I had but company."

And then I sang and shouted,
Keeping measure, as I sped,
To the harp-twang of the snow-shoe
As it sprang beneath my tread.

Nor far into the valley
Had I dipped upon my way,
When a dusky figure joined me,
In a capuchon of gray.

Bending upon the snow-shoes
With a long and limber stride;
And I hailed the dusky stranger,
As we travelled side by side.

But no token of communion
Gave he by word or look,
And the fear-chill fell upon me
At the crossing of the brook.

For I saw by the sickly moonlight,
As I followed, bending low,
That the walking of the stranger
Left no foot-marks on the snow.

Then the fear-chill gathered o'er me,
Like a shroud around me cast,
As I sank upon the snow-drift
Where the shadow hunter passed.

And the otter-trappers found me,
Before the break of day,
With my dark hair blanched and whitened
As the snow in which I lay.

But they spoke not, as they raised me;
For they knew that in the night
I had seen the shadow hunter,
And had withered in his blight.

Santa Maria speed us!
The sun is falling low,—
Before us lies the Valley
Of the Walker of the Snow!

FIDELIS.

BY MISS PROCTOR.

You have taken back the promise
That you spoke so long ago;
Taken back the heart you gave me—
I must even let it go.

Where Love once hath breathed, Pride dieth:
So I struggled, but in vain,
First to keep the links together,
Then to piece the broken chain.

But it might not be—so freely
All your friendship I restore,
And the heart that I had taken
As my own for evermore.

No shade of reproach shall touch you,
Dread no more a claim from me;—
But I will not have you fancy
That I count myself as free.

I am bound with the old promise;
What can break that golden chain?
Not even the words that you have spoken,
Or the sharpness of my pain;

Do you think, because you fail me
And draw back your hand to-day,
That from out the heart I gave you
My strong love can fade away.

It will live. No eyes may see it,
In my soul it will lie deep,
Hidden from all; but I shall feel it
Often stirring in its sleep.

So remember, that the friendship
Which you now think poor and vain,
Will endure in hope and patience,
Till you ask for it again.

Perhaps in some long twilight hour,
Like those we have known of old,
When past shadows gather round you,
And your present friends grow cold,
You may stretch your hands towards me,—
Ah! you will—I know not when—
I shall nurse my love and keep it
Faithfully for you, till then.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Messrs Kelly, Hedian & Piet, announce the early publication of Job and the Prophets, by Archbishop Kenrick; and Considerations on the Sacred Ministry, translated from the French of the Rev. B. S. Plot, with the approbation of Archbishop Kenrick.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—From P. F. Cunningham, Laura and Anna, and Blessed Mary Ann of Jesus. From D. Appleton & Co., Law and Practice of Whist, and The Legal Knowledge of Shakespeare, by Lord Campbell.

OUR ILLINOIS CORRESPONDENCE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 13, 1859.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Dear Sir:—To the readers of the TABLET, especially to those who have their homes on the broad and fertile prairies of Illinois, a few notes on the progress of our holy religion in Springfield, the capital of the State, must prove interesting. To the lover of the beautiful in architecture Springfield must present many objects of attraction, and not the least amongst them stands forth in beauty and grandeur the Roman Catholic Church, lately erected by the very zealous pastor, Rev. James Fitzgibbon. He commenced it scarcely a year ago, under difficulties, that to another possessed of less energy and zeal would appear insurmountable, but to him those difficulties were as nothing, the honor and glory of God were all. His congregation most generously seconded his efforts, and many liberal Protestants contributed largely in sums from one hundred to five hundred dollars. The Church is of brick, 150 feet long by 57 feet wide, of the Gothic style of architecture, and when completed will cost about twenty-five thousand dollars. Well may the Catholics of Springfield feel a laudable pride in their beautiful and commodious Church, and in their priest, who, by great exertions and sacrifices, caused to be erected that temple to the Most High. It was dedicated on the 31st inst., the Bishop of the diocese, Dr. Yunker, officiating; Rev. Fathers McElhearn, Deacon; Gonant, Subdeacon; and Janson, Master of Ceremonies. Many other clergymen were in attendance. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Father Ryan, C. M. The eloquent sermon was well worthy the occasion, and the vast assemblage of people, including many Protestants, that crowded the Church. Thus is another superb temple raised to the honor and glory of God on our broad prairies. And, from time to time, the small, low, and unsightly wooden buildings, will give place to stately and becoming edifices of more capacious dimensions, and more durable materials.

Our congregations are increasing fast, and becoming more and more imbued with the true spirit of Catholicity. In the afternoon of the day of the dedication of the Church the Lazarist Fathers, Rev. Messrs. Ryan and O'Reilly, commenced a mission in Springfield. They are aided by the meek and zealous Bishop Yunker, by the local pastor and other priests.

If the tree is known by its fruit, so is the mission by the number of confessions and communions. In this respect the mission given at present in Springfield is remarkable. It will end on to-morrow evening. I understand the number of communicants will not be less than eleven hundred. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the spacious Church is crowded from early dawn to a late hour at night. Who but God himself can calculate the benefits that will result from this mission? The good, the fervent Catholic, will love his holy religion more and more, the doubtful, the wavering, the indifferent, will be confirmed in his faith, and the sinner that, for years, may have absented himself from the sacraments, will return to the outstretched arms of a merciful God, and with tears of sorrow will sue for pardon in the tribunal of penance.

I should not conclude without mentioning the reception of three converts from Protestantism into the bosom of our holy Church on to-day. The Bishop baptized them, and explained at some length the ceremonies of that sacrament of regeneration. I have no hesitation in saying there will be others before the mission will be concluded.

Begging to be excused for so far trespassing on your columns, I remain, yours sincerely,
M. H.

OUR MINNESOTA CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 12, 1859.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Dear Sir:—Having lately received a number of letters seeking for information respecting the climate, quality of soil, &c., in this State, I have concluded to drop you a few lines on the subject, which, if worthy of insertion, you are at liberty to publish in your widely circulated journal. In spite of the great depression in money matters for some time past, which, doubtless, has checked the rapid growth of these northwestern States, emigrants are constantly pouring in and settling on the best and most available lands along

the rivers and principal thoroughfares of our new State. Extensive tracts of excellent agricultural land, some of which are sufficiently convenient for farming purposes, are still open for settlements. The railroads at present under construction in this State will also open for settlers large quantities of land heretofore inaccessible for the daring pioneer. In consequence of the exaggerated accounts of the intense cold of Minnesota winters, many persons intending to come here are diverted to more southern points, to spend their lives, perhaps, in some unhealthy locality. Any person who will take the trouble of examining the thermometrical records, published in the St. Paul papers, to be found, no doubt, in the principal hotels in the Eastern States, can see at a glance that the temperature of this place compares favorably with that of the East. Besides, the same degree of cold in Minnesota is not near so severe as it is in the East, owing to the dry, clear, and pure air by which we are surrounded. The quality of the soil is good, the timber land and a great portion of the prairie are composed of black loam, and, occasionally, clay and sandy loam, which, for raising potatoes and all sorts of vegetables, surpasses any portion of the Eastern States with which I am acquainted. I have also seen rich and luxuriant fields of wheat and corn growing in this neighborhood.

Raising stock, in my opinion, would be a lucrative business for a man to follow in this part of the country. Meadows are abundant, and, consequently, hay sells low—for the last few months, rating only from four to five dollars per ton in the city of St. Paul. Lakes, rivers, and streams, by which the whole country is dotted, abound with a variety of excellent fish.

During the winter the weather is generally calm, while on the contrary we have a constant breeze during the day in summer. As far as health is concerned, I know of no place to compare with it. From several years' experience I have no hesitation in saying that this climate is better adapted to the constitution of the Irish and Northern Europeans than any other position of this Continent. To those intending moving out here I would say that the sooner they come the better, for a day later drives them perpetually further back from the public thoroughfares.

From the above it may be said that I am an interested party and wish to encourage emigration to this State. I won't deny but to some extent the charge is just, but I say emphatically that I have endeavored to give nothing but plain honest facts which will be confirmed by any honest man who lived long enough and observed closely the state of things in Minnesota. I am far from saying that emigrants will have no trouble, hardships, or trials to contend with after coming here; on the contrary, I would tell them plainly if they are not resolutely resolved to face those trials, they had better not come out West. On the other hand, it is my humble opinion that there is no way by which the great mass of our poor laborers can make an independent living unless by settling on rich and fertile farms, and who would not be willing to put up with a few years hardship in order to obtain a competency for himself and family.

I intended making a few remarks on the increase of Catholicity in this State, but as this communication has already grown too long I will defer it for a future letter.

Yours, very respectfully,

CHARLES M. BOYLE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Defeat of the Ministry—Smallness of the majority.—What will be the consequence?—Reform protracted by the defeat—The action of Mr. Bright's party.—Strange grounds of opposition to the bill.—Is not half a loaf better than no bread?—Difficulty among the Manchesterians.—Bright and Gibson leave the House.—The ballot noted down by 230 majority.—Indian finances in a bad way.—Indian news.—The Ionian Islands.—Lord Elgin.—Mr. Reed, American Envoy to China.—Death of a fox hunting Irish Marquis.—The renegade Gavazzi and the Galwegians.—Important meeting to obtain religious advantages for Catholic children in the various workhouses.

LONDON, April 1st, 1859.

A week of intense interest in parliamentary circles has terminated by the adoption of Lord John Russell's resolution. Notwithstanding the unnatural coalition between Lord John's supporters, the Palmerstonian clique and the Bright or Manchester party, they could only muster up a majority of thirty-nine to defeat the Ministry with. It is not yet decided upon whether the Ministry will resign, dissolve Parliament, or carry on the government in the face of Lord John's resolution. Several members have declared that they did not consider the passage of the resolution as equivalent to a vote of

censure, but it remains to be seen whether the government is of the same opinion. After the division Mr. Disraeli moved the adjournment of the House, until Monday, when the decision of Ministers will be announced. I have no great sympathy for Lord Derby's government, but I must confess that I saw the defeat of their bill with regret. Whatever prejudice may exist against it on account of the quarter whence it emanated, it contained many excellent provisions, was a considerable improvement on the bill of 1832, and opened up the franchise to intelligent and deserving classes who are now deprived of it. As has been well said, it should have been accepted, and then the increased power given by it would enable the friends of reform to obtain a still further enlargement of the circle of representation. By defeating the bill every measure of reform has been postponed for some time, and the Reformers not being willing to accept a good half loaf will be without any bread whatsoever for a while. Lord John Russell's and Palmerston's opposition is of course purely factious, but what of that of Mr. Bright and his party to whom some sincerity in the matter of reform was attributed? What have they to gain by defeating the measure? Can their coalition last after the late division? Will Lord John bolt the ballot or will the Manchesterians eschew it? In my opinion Mr. Bright has made an egregious mistake in opposing the bill, for if it did not give him all he wanted, it put into his hands the means for eventually obtaining it with facility.

The bill has been opposed on the most opposite and contradictory principles. Mr. Gladstone, in a long speech in which there was very little except continual repetitions, disliked it because it abolished what are here called "pocket boroughs," from the fact that some one man of influence carries them as it were in his pocket and gives them to whomever he likes. A very strange ground of opposition to a "Reform" bill. Others opposed it because it established identity of qualification between borough and county voters, which they considered contrary to the Constitution. No further proof of the factious character of the opposition to the bill can be given than these puerile reasons. Besides, as Ministers repeatedly said, these defects—if defects they were—could be altered in Committee. A Reform bill by a Tory Government is, of course, a *lusus naturæ*, and it was only in obedience to the popular will that the Ministry should present it. A sweeping measure of reform could not be expected from those whose very vitality is opposition to reform. Parliament should then have accepted the bill in the spirit in which it was brought forward, and by carefully weighing every clause in Committee, by modifying and substituting they might have obtained far a more complete measure of Reform than Ministers ever dreamed of, or than Lord John would ever bring forward. They followed this plan in the case of the India Bill, and it was found to work very well. It certainly seems more in the spirit of popular legislation to submit a bill to be altered according to the united wisdom of Parliament than for a Ministry to bring a pet measure and declare that members must swallow it whole or not at all.

When the Speaker was about to put the Russell resolution, the advocates of the ballot were thrown into disorder and dismay by Mr. Wyld, who desired to add as an amendment that at any election of a member or members to serve in Parliament the voters shall be taken by ballot. Mr. Berkeley, an old ballot man, begged Mr. Wyld to withdraw his amendment. He told him it would be detrimental, and if Mr. Wyld persisted, he (Mr. B.) would not vote with him. Mr. Bright, Mr. Milner Gibson, and several other liberals endeavored to talk Mr. Wyld into withdrawing his amendment, but to no purpose, and as the Speaker was putting it, Bright, Berkeley, Milner Gibson and others of the same party left the House. On a division Mr. Wyld's motion was lost by a majority of 230. So much for the feeling on the ballot question.

The rebellion is not the only difficulty arising out of Indian affairs; the finances of the new empire are in a most unpleasant state. It seems that their normal condition is excess of expenditure over receipts several millions annually. Lord Stanley informed us sometime since that seven millions would be the amount of the Indian loan, but Lord Derby announced last Friday, in the Lords, that another Indian loan of from three to five millions would be necessary this year.

The news from India is not striking. The Begum, the Nona Sahib, and Tantia Topee, still evade all attempts at capturing them. There are still considerable numbers of the insurgents in the Behar province, whose aim seems to be to cross the Ganges and join the other rebel forces in the forests of the north.

The following is the present phase of the Ionian difficulty: The Lord High Commissioner has appointed a commission, consisting of his Highness the President of the Senate; the President of the Legislative Assembly; the Secretary of the Lord High Commissioner, the Secretary of the Senate, General Department; the Regent of Corfu, the Auditor General, two members of the Legislative Assembly, to inquire into all the public departments, for the purpose of recommending such changes and improvements as can be legally carried into effect by the Government, with a view to greater efficiency

and economy in the public service. The commission will be presided by the Lord High Commissioner.

In China, Lord Elgin seems to have given up the post of diplomatist and become a hydrographer; he seems altogether employed in studying the course of rivers, neglecting, it would appear, the course of events. Mr. Reed, your late Envoy Extraordinary to China, has arrived in Paris.

I see by the Irish papers that the Marquis of Waterford, of fox-hunting, steeple-chasing, and knocker-wrenching celebrity, has met his death in his favorite sport. He who had leaped many a five-barred gate and six feet wall was killed while jumping a miserable little fence only two-feet high. I also see that the people of Galway have mobbed the renegade Gavazzi. I regret that they allowed the slanders of this wretch to exasperate them to such a pitch. Mobbing him is doing too much honor, and is just what he wants, for it gives him the character of a martyr in the eyes of those who sustain him. Silence and contempt, says the fable, form the only vengeance that an honest man can wreak on a knave.

A very important meeting was held on Monday last in the Sunday School Room of SS. Mary and Michael's Church, by several Catholic clergymen and gentlemen of influence, for the purpose of procuring the admission of Catholic priests to the workhouse of that district on a footing with the clergymen of the Church of England. This is an admirable movement, and I hope the example of the gentlemen who organized the meeting will be generally followed by the Catholics throughout the country. The following resolutions were passed unanimously: 1st. That religious equality and the rights of conscience demand that the Catholic poor in the workhouse, which are supported by, and afford refuge to Catholics and Protestants alike, should enjoy the same religious advantages as the Protestant poor. 2d. That as it is deemed essential that the Protestant poor in the workhouses should receive the ministrations of their clergy, and for their children that they should be instructed by Protestant schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, so also we deem necessary for the Catholic poor, that they should receive the ministrations of their clergy, and for their children that they should be instructed by Catholic schoolmasters and Catholic schoolmistresses. 3d. That as the endowed clergy of the Church of England are paid out of their local rates for their spiritual assistance to their poor, so by a stronger reason should the endowed Catholic clergy be paid for the spiritual services they render to the Catholic poor in the workhouse. 4th. That this meeting pledges itself to use every possible exertion to obtain for the Catholic poor the free exercise of the rights of conscience, and for the clergy the due payment for the services they render to the country by their ministrations to the Catholic poor in the workhouses.

W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

See.—The *Union* of Turin.—How it understands freedom.—Wants a law to suppress the opinions of all adverse to its own ideas.—The position of things.—Rumors.—The English Government humiliated by the Russian proposition.—The armistice in France.—The expected reviews.—Cavour in Paris.—Autograph letter from Napoleon to the Holy Father.—Count d'Alton.—Reception.—The new Minister for the Colonies.—The Abbe Prichard.

PARIS, March 31, 1859.

There is nothing more remarkable in the present situation of affairs than the vast amount of falsehoods which are daily propagated by the emissaries of that portion of the press which desires some upturning in Italy at any price. Nothing can exceed the audacity with which these scribes write the most palpable lies. They are on the watch for the most insignificant event which will by any means admit of being tortured into supporting their cause. The manner in which they lately endeavored to turn into an invasion of the Sardinian territory the fact that a sergeant's guard of Austrian soldiers having lost their way, strayed for a few moments on the Piedmontese side until they met a Sardinian soldier of whom they asked information as to their road, and having received it, immediately left the territory of Victor Emmanuel. The Government papers in Turin, Genoa, &c., seem to have lost all sense of dignity, and their columns are full of the most detestable and unfounded trash.

The *Union*, of Turin, furnishes us an admirable example of the manner in which the revolutionary press of Sardinia understands what is meant by liberty. As is the case in all countries in such circumstances, there are two parties in Piedmont, one which continually cries for war, and the other equally enthusiastic in favor of peace. But the "free" press of Turin cannot bear this. It thinks that all the people should be of one opinion—and that, of course, should be the opinion of the "free" press. The peace party declare that their design is to defend religion, to protect society, and to support the government, but the war party make the same declarations, and their organs are furious at the idea that any other party should use a decree which they intended for their own particular use and benefit. The *Union*, a war organ, and as it says itself, "an advocate of the most extended liberty," calls upon the government to pass a law for the protection of Piedmont against her Piedmontese enemies, and to render them incapable of doing any in-

jury to the government. The *Unione* desires a law which will oppose any man opposed to its own views from expressing his opinion. This is certainly a strange demand from "an advocate of the most extended liberty," and against his own countrymen, too. Does the *Unione* want a law punishing the expression of a desire for peace by fine or imprisonment? Or, does it want the government to cut off the heads of all those who are obnoxious to it, after the fashion of that other "advocate of extended liberty, Marat? Is it not too bad to hear such men as the writer in the *Unione* prate about freedom of which they do not understand the most fundamental principles?

There is no marked change in the situation of affairs since my last letter. Anything further we have is only based on rumor. Such as they are I will let you have them. The English Government in general, and Lord Cowley in particular, are said to be quite annoyed by the interference of Russia in proposing a Congress. They think, and, justly in my mind, that it was out of all diplomatic etiquette for the Russian Government to make such a proposition while Lord Cowley's mission was pending. The fact of the Emperor's accepting the Russian proposition before he was made aware of the good or ill-success of Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, wounds them still deeper,—and no wonder. It is probably intended by the Emperor as a rap over the knuckles, for the neutral position England is endeavoring to assume. The place where the conference will be held is still a point in dispute, Austria, it is said, having objections to Aix-la-Chapelle, and somebody else not inclining to Baden. In the meantime Austria and Piedmont have both promised not to attack each other. It is also said that Austria has insisted as a preliminary measure to the assembling of the Congress, on the disarming of Sardinia, who in her turn declares that the aggressive position having been first taken by Austria, it is for her to disarm. Austria also objects to the admission of Piedmont to the Congress, and asks that the treaty lately concluded between France and Sardinia be annulled, a demand to which France, we are told, would willingly accede.

The continued accounts given by certain letter-writers of arming in France are all pure invention, as I have said to you already, but as the erroneous reports are repeated I must also repeat the contradiction. The soldiers on furlough have not been recalled, the reserve has not been called out. Four regiments have been sent to Algeria. There is to be a review of the troops of the line and the National Guard in a few days, probably Sunday next, but a review in Paris has no political significance. The Imperial Guard, as my last letter informed you, were reviewed last Sunday, and the line is very jealous of the Guard, so that it is wise to give them their turn. The National Guard, a body which Napoleon III. has never summoned together, will also have their turn soon after.

M. de Cavour, the Sardinian Minister, arrived here on Saturday morning, and left last evening. His first visit was to Prince Napoleon, his second to Prince Jerome, and he was afterwards received by the Emperor. What the result of the interview was very few know, of course, but it is reported that the Emperor impressed very pacific counsels on M. de Cavour.

A letter from Rome states that an autograph letter from the Emperor of the French was presented, by his representative at the Papal Court, the Duke de Grammont, to his Holiness the Supreme Pontiff. These letters state, but do not guarantee the entire exactness of the statement, that the Emperor's letter related to the occupation of Rome, and that Napoleon III. left the decision of the question to his Holiness, at the same time assuring the Holy Father of his filial and entire devotion. The superior officers of the French army who have sojourned in Rome had sent Pius IX. written proofs of their respect and admiration. The Austrian government, it is said, as well as the French, has also assured the Holy Father of its devotion.

The death of Count d'Alton, General of Division, is announced. General d'Alton resided at Versailles.

Mlle. Adelaide-Marie de la Rochejaquelein, daughter of the Senator of that name, took the veil on Thursday last in the Convent des Oiseaux. Mgr. Pie, Bishop of Poitiers, officiated.

Count Prosper de Classeloup-Laubat has been appointed Minister for Algeria and the Colonies, Prince Napoleon's former post, the interim of which was held by M. Rouker, Minister for Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works. Count Classeloup-Laubat is a member of the Corps Legislatif.

The Abbe Prichard has recently been appointed Chaplain of the vessels which annually go on fishing expeditions to the coasts of Newfoundland, by the Bishop of Saint Briene. Before entering into holy orders, the Abbe was Captain of a merchant vessel.

DR. CAHILL'S LETTER.

THE CONGRESS OF THE FIVE GREAT POWERS.

From the commencement of the menacing policy between France and Austria, the writer of this article has contended, against the almost universal opinion of the English press, that the chances of war were very remote; that the

union of the German Confederation with Austria would present an obstacle which France could scarcely remove, in her most disciplined strength; but that the opposition, or even the dissent of England towards Napoleon, might be definitively interpreted by the belligerent parties, and by all Europe, as the termination of hostilities, and the authoritative decision of peace. These anticipated premises and results have been literally fulfilled and fully realized; and a Congress of five plenipotentiaries, from France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England, are about to meet in some few weeks to arrange the conditions of an amicable solution of the present threatened Continental difficulties. Well would it be for morality and the peace of society, if this principle of the Congress of friendly states were permanently adopted to settle the disputes of neighboring kingdoms; and to decide by honest diplomacy and by argument in council, national differences, which otherwise would cost, for their adjustment, millions of money and rivers of blood. This principle is already received in all military circles when individual combat is apprehended; and in a more perfect condition of human society, there is no just reason why the same practice cannot be followed out when the fight is to occur between two hostile nations. But whatever form of philosophy or theology future empires may choose to enforce in the case just glanced at, it is almost certain that Napoleon and Joseph will gladly agree, in the present instance, to the peaceful interference of their brother monarchs. And, moreover, it is equally true that although these two empires have had their coats off during the last three months, calling for a ring and fair play, both the one and the other are at this moment heartily sick and sincerely ashamed of the exhibition they have made of themselves before Europe; and hence they are themselves most anxious to be taken off the ground by their friends; and to have the quarrel finally settled, at any sacrifice, on both sides.

The contending parties, too, can, without the slightest impeachment of cowardice or dishonor, yield to this friendly persuasion of the neighboring states. Every one knows that the misunderstanding of the potentates concerned has not arisen from any personal insult, or from any national injustice; it is a disagreement on a case, which, if one can so speak, has grown out of a transaction quite exterior, as it were, to the kingdoms and policy of both parties. This quarrel, therefore, between France and Austria being rather a mere display of military bravo on a foreign soil; and having no direct reference or connection with internal national interests, the parties can be easily reconciled without injuring national policy, or wounding national pride. This consummation is desired not only by the Princes themselves, but also by the people, by the army, and by their respective Senates; and hence it is quite true to assert that the Congress will find little difficulty in persuading already willing peoples to lay aside their hostile demonstrations, and to re-establish (as before the year 1848) their former relations of unity and peace.

At this point of our analysis and critique on these continental armaments, a new question presents itself which cannot be so easily solved as the quarrel under consideration; and a question, too, which, towards the contending parties just now quoted, involves an insult and a perfidy which will not soon be forgiven, but which can never be forgotten. It is certain; in truth it is a record of rigid history, that through the revolutionary stratagems of England, which are not denied, Naples and Rome had become the foci of rebellion and treason in the year 1846; and all Italy had been disorganized by an infidel confederacy. And while England thus drove the Peninsula to the very brink of insurrection, she flattered Sardinia with the hopes of assistance and national support to expel Austria from her Italian possessions, to seize all Italy, and to annex it to the ancient crown of Savoy. In this whole case there can be no doubt that Great Britain had perfidiously fomented the discontent on one side and encouraged the Sardinian armaments on the other. England had decidedly generated the treason, and had originated the Sardinian encroachment. England, therefore, and not Italy, is the arch rebel; England, therefore, and not Sardinia, is the guilty oppressor in planning invasion of a neighboring territory. And what renders this English perfidy doubly treacherous is, that when matters were ripe for national explosion she abandons on one hand the revolutionists of Italy, whom she had long encouraged; and on the other she leaves Sardinia, which she had so openly patronized, alone and abandoned to her fate in the presence of an overwhelming Austrian army of six hundred thousand men! The universal feeling at the present moment of all the parties concerned may be expressed towards England by saying that she is abhorred in Italy, despised in Sardinia, viewed by Austria as a traitor for her treasonable support of Victor Emmanuel, and marked out in the sworn anger of France for signal future revenge. There can be no doubt that in this affair of whole kingdoms and mighty armies England has lost the confidence of all Europe, and is at the present moment branded as a public disturber, and an unprincipled agent of political treachery through several of the neighboring states. This question of Italian revolution will, in all probability, be soon discussed in our House of Commons, when the public will learn the rigid accuracy of whatever I have written on this subject; and will know, too, the prodigious escape which the Catholic Church has

made from the deep plans and crushing perils of her English sworn enemies in Great Britain.

Whoever may be in the fault in bringing about the present military attitude of the Continental powers, there is one point which, in reference to France, can admit of no doubt whatever—namely, England during her late diplomacy between the contending parties has leaned to the side of Austria with a *decided demonstration*. No doubt, she has not called out her militia to their full complement, or embodied her regular troops on a war standard, as has been done by Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, and the entire German confederation. But she has assumed a menacing position equally definitive in the enlarged preparations of her naval armaments, and in the proposed construction of a chain of fortresses all along the whole English coast opposite to the French shore. If these ships and fortresses could speak, all the world knows they would say "that they are intended to menace France." The fact cannot be concealed that neither Prussia nor the Germanic allies have made such belligerent preparations against France in the present European difficulty, as England has done. It is idle to maintain that these preparations were executed against Austria! or Prussia! or Sardinia! or Italy! There can be no mistake that the newly-invented ships with steel plates, the increased channel fleet, the training war-ships placed at several seaport towns and cities, the multiplied fortresses, can have in the present condition of Europe no other possible meaning except the clear palpable sympathy and union with Austria and the Confederation; and an expression equally clear and demonstrative of opposition and hostility to France, if she should attempt to put her armies in motion in the present crisis. If the politician, therefore should ask if England be neutral in this quarrel, let him inspect her dockyards, her men-of-war, her demand for sixty thousand sailors and marines, and artillery-men, her numerous channel fleet, her sudden decision of coast fortresses, and lastly, her despatches to Vienna; and who will be so foolish as to believe that all these symptoms, demonstrations, preparations, and diplomacies can have any other object except the unmistakable decision of joining central Europe for the subjugation of France, if she persist in her present military attitude. England is, therefore, neither neutral nor indifferent in the present struggle; she is on the contrary armed to the teeth on the side of Austria and against France.

Napoleon the Third must, therefore, be very stupid, indeed, if he does not see ranged against him at this moment the same nations allied which overpowered his great relative at Waterloo; and he must sadly want the sagacity for which he has got credit, if he cannot comprehend that England is, at this moment, in this year 1859, as anxious to pronounce against the French cavalry the words "at them guards," as when Wellington uttered this memorable order in 1815, when he commanded the final and fatal charge which humbled France, re-conquered the old Napoleon, and chained him to an inhospitable rock, to die a miserable exile, in disappointed and broken-hearted ambition. His living Imperial descendant, now seated on the throne of France, has not much improved by the wretched fate of his uncle if he can believe that the allied kingdoms which executed this Waterloo catastrophe towards his great ancestor, can have any other feeling towards the name of Bonaparte except distrust, malice, and revenge. The nephew must not have read with profit the early campaigns in Italy and in Prussia, the battles of Marengo or Jena, if he can fancy that Austria or Prussia can ever relish either the print of his foot or the blood in his veins. And, also, if he can ever forget that England will always be the deadliest foe of his reign and his power, he degrades the throne of Louis the Sixteenth, and is preparing himself for the fate of Louis Philippe. I dare say his eyes are now opened wide to his present position; and as he has no desire to re-enact the ancient scenes of Waterloo and Saint Helena, it is certain that he will retreat from his miscalculated armaments with as much honor and imperial reputation as the circumstances will permit. The Congress will, therefore, rehearse the mock adjustment of the Continental war; and the Emperor, after having received the congratulations of the French army, will be fortunate, indeed, if he can succeed in repairing the damage he has done to his common sense, either in placing trust in English diplomacy or challenging the old allies of Waterloo.

The conduct of England in this entire transaction, since 1846, has been the conduct of Paddy McHugh, the informer of Louth, or Dan Sullivan, the informer from Tralee. The first seduced all Italy, and (to make the comparison accurate) she swore Naples and Rome into an illegal combination against the King and the Pope. Then, like the same Paddy and Dan, she sent agents to Sardinia to administer the combination oath to Victor Emmanuel, Count Cavour, and all Savoy. And when the stratagem was ripe for explosion, she turns informer at Vienna, like Jimmy O'Brien, of '98 notoriety, joins Austria for a consideration, and attempts to transport or hang France, by false swearing, before the European tribunal! This whole case, as I have already stated, will be very soon thoroughly investigated before the House of Commons, when the readers of the *Catholic Telegraph* will have a fair opportunity of judging whether I have either misstated or exaggerated one particle in the examination of this English, anti-Catholic, unsuccessful European stratagem.

D. W. C.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

How well the "packed jury" did its business at Tralee. —Defeat of the government.—Constitution in the ranks of the Irish Tory contingent.—Local election speculations.—The Queen about to make a Baronet of Mr. Grogan, M.P. for Dublin City.—The political trials at Belfast.—Disagreement of the jury.—Funeral of the Marquis of Waterford.—Proposed meeting in Kerry to protest against "jury packing." &c. &c.

DUBLIN, April 8th, 1869.

My last letter had not left the hands of the Post-office officials here when the telegraph brought us the intelligence (which, indeed, did not surprise many) that the jury which were empaneled, under the circumstances already referred to by me, to try Daniel Sullivan, one of the persons charged with "treason-felony" in Tralee, proved themselves good men and true by convicting that individual off-hand without the slightest hesitation. After counsel and attorney for the prisoner had withdrawn from the court and abandoned the defence, in the manner related in my last letter, in accordance with the desire of the prisoner, conveyed in a letter, the contents of which were, as I anticipated, that after the exclusion of every Catholic from the jury, he would be no party to going through the mockery of a defence before twelve men who had been "packed" carefully to convict him, the Solicitor-General, after expressing his right in a gentlemanly way that the prisoner at the bar had taken such a course, told his proxy story over again to his pet jury; and that precious individual, Sullivan, the "informer," glibly rehearsed his disgusting part. We said he forgot to state, at the last trial, that he had received a letter from one Moriy Moynahan, one of the other persons in custody, containing a copy of the well-known verses from the *Spirit of the Nation*, commencing—

"'Tis the green, oh! the green, 'tis the color of the true."

The copy was read through with great emphasis by the Solicitor-General, who begged to call the special attention of the twelve impartial and intelligent men, whom he had the honor to address, to the concluding lines, which the writer said, in a note to the "informer," he had altered to suit his own ideas of things in general:

"We'll never trust John Bull again, nor let his lie allure—

No we won't, no we won't, &c.
For our Mitchell's coming back, and with men enough
I ween,
To rescue and avenge us, and our own immortal green."

These lines were, of course, strongly relied on by the learned gentleman as evidence of the intention in the mind of the prisoner and those with whom he was associated in the transaction, "to move the citizens of the United States of America with force to invade Ireland." The prisoner did not put a simple question to any of the witnesses, or in any way take the slightest part in the proceedings further than standing silently and calmly in the dock. After the farce of examining about 20 witnesses had been gone through, the court was adjourned to next morning, when more witnesses were examined; after which the judge directed the jury, who retired, and in the course of about half an hour (which we doubt they thought fit to remain in their room for decency sake) came into court with a verdict of guilty. The learned judge then proceeded to sentence the prisoner, whom he gave to understand should consider himself very fortunate that he wasn't going to be sentenced to be hanged. His lordship, of course, approved of the verdict of the jury, and, after lecturing the unhappy prisoner, concluded by pronouncing what he called the slightest sentence which it was in his power to impose, that is to say ten years' penal servitude; which, I may observe, is worse than twenty years' transportation to one of the colonies. The prisoner who is an intelligent, mild, but determined looking man, considerably under age, exhibited not the slightest emotion when receiving sentence, or at any time during the progress of the trial. Nothing could be more damaging to the administration of justice in this country—more calculated to weaken the faith of the people in the judicial tribunals of the country, than the whole affair, which has been characterized in my presence by persons altogether opposed to the principles held by the unfortunate prisoner and his associates as "shameful in the highest degree." It is rumored that the matter will be brought under the notice of the House of Commons. The trial of the other prisoners at Tralee is postponed until next assizes.

Great consternation was caused amongst the Irish section of the supporters and hungry hangers-on of the present Tory Government by the intelligence that the ministry had been defeated on the Reform Bill question by a majority of 39: a fact of which I suppose your readers are aware by this time. All those lucky individuals who had been pitchforked into snug places during the short reign of the present government, rubbed their hands and congratulated themselves on having been provided for before the crash came; whilst those unfortunate who had not as yet succeeded in getting anything for themselves, and who with open mouths were eagerly gaping for every place that became vacant, were horror-struck that such a disastrous event as the defeat of their friends should take place so soon, leaving them stranded on the political sands. It is a curious fact, and one of which I am unable to give any explanation, that the government and its mea-

sure of reform (which is said to be another "sham") were supported by a majority of the Irish members. A dissolution is announced "as soon as the necessary votes shall have been passed," which means that we are to have a general election in about three weeks time. If such an event should take place, of which there is now but little doubt, the present Tory members for the City of Dublin, Messrs. Grogan and Vance, will certainly come forward for re-election. They will, in all probability, be opposed, as on the occasion of the former general election, by two nominees of the liberal party; but notwithstanding the statement which I have heard positively made that the liberals have a majority on the roll, I confess, considering the present state of parties in the city, and remembering the existence of the "freeman franchise," I am not very sanguine of the success of any liberal candidates. At the last general election Grogan and Vance were opposed on the part of the Liberals, by Alderman Reynolds and M. Brady, (son of the Ex Chancellor,) who would have beaten them but for the corrupt freemen. As to the County of Dublin, the present representatives of which are Colonel Taylor ("whipper-in" to the Government), and Mr. Hamilton, Tories both, I doubt whether it will be contested; but if it is I don't think the Liberals could succeed, for the Conservative interest is exceedingly strong in the County of Dublin. Mr. Whiteside, the present Attorney-General, and Mr. Lefroy, of course, will be elected for the University of Dublin.

Her Majesty the Queen "has been most graciously pleased" to intimate her intention of making a Baronet of Edward Grogan, Esq., M.P. for Dublin City (mentioned in the preceding paragraph). This mark of distinction is understood to have been procured for the honorable gentleman by the influential members of his party, in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered for a series of years to the Conservative cause, by hoisting his Orange colors on all occasions when required, and spending his money freely at contested elections in defence of them—by standing up for the cause of Protestantism, and by voting against Maynooth and all "Popish abominations" which might be in the way.

It has turned out in the course of the trial of the parties arrested in Belfast on a charge of belonging to an illegal society, that they were united only for the purpose of opposing Orangemen, with whom the North is particularly infested—that they were, in fact, Ribbonmen, and had no idea of disturbing her Majesty's quiet possession of the comfortable arm chair which she calls her throne. At the first trial the jury (the majority composed of Protestants) disagreed, and the second trial is now proceeding. Her Majesty's Attorney-General having a little time on his hands came over to prosecute in person. The jury, before whom the case is now being laid by this lengthy officer of the crown, is composed of eleven Protestants and one Catholic, who, I dare say, was allowed to remain on for the purpose of "keeping people from talking," or probably because he is known to be "almost as good as any Protestant." The fact of the matter is, "jury packing" was never before carried on in Ireland in such an unblushing manner as it has been in the course of these political trials.

The Marquis of Waterford was buried last Thursday in the quiet little churchyard of Clonemag, which is situated on the noble demesne, of which the deceased nobleman was lately lord and master. The funeral was attended by numbers of the aristocracy—by sporting men of every grade—by every man and boy at the Curragh, and by about 3,000 persons from the surrounding districts.

A requisition, signed by the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty and a number of the Catholic clergy and laity of the county of Kerry, has been presented to the High Sheriff, calling on him to convene a meeting for the purpose of giving the Catholic population of the district an opportunity of protesting against so unconstitutional a proceeding as that pursued by the Crown in setting aside every Catholic who came into the jury box on the occasion of the trial of Daniel O'Sullivan for treason-felony at Tralee. The requisitionists say they deem the conduct of the Crown on that occasion calculated to weaken the faith of the people in the administration of justice in this country and to give deep insult to the Roman Catholics of the country, the inference from such a proceeding being that they are regarded as having no regard for the obligations of an oath.

A chapel, convent and schools for the Sisters of Mercy are to be erected in Roscommon; and a Catholic Church is to be built for the parish of Raheen, Queen's County. A new convent is also to be built at Bantry, and the first stone of a Catholic Church has been laid at Waterville, county Cork.

Mr. William Smith O'Brien, now sojourning in your country, has been elected President of the Ossianic Society for the ensuing year.

Intelligence has just been received that the jury empaneled to try the persons charged with a conspiracy for political purposes at Belfast, have disagreed and have been discharged without returning a verdict. A special commission in May is talked of to try the Cork political prisoners.

Daniel O'Sullivan, who was convicted by the "packed jury" at Tralee of conspiring to overturn the power of the British Government in Ireland, has arrived at Mountjoy Convict Prison, near this city, there to put in his ten years' imprisonment.

DUBLINER.

OUTRAGE AT ST. THOMAS, C. W.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A PRIEST.

[From the Canadian Freeman, Toronto, C. W.]

Another shocking and diabolical attempt to assassinate the amiable and exemplary Pastor of St. Thomas, was made on the night of Friday, the 15th inst. The first intimation of the fiendish outrage was conveyed to us by Mr. McGee, who received a Telegram from St. Thomas, on Saturday night, requesting him to call the immediate attention of the Government to the atrocious and repeated acts of violence which were occurring in that town, unchecked by any interference on the part of the local authorities. Before taking any steps to carry out the wishes of the residents of St. Thomas, Mr. McGee considered it necessary to procure reliable information, and, if possible, sworn affidavits recounting the particulars of the outrage. Accordingly, on Monday, he put himself in communication with the Rev. Father Frachon; and on Tuesday morning the required documents were received by mail.

Meantime, Mr. McGee took the earliest opportunity to submit the matter to the consideration of Parliament, and on Monday night, that gentleman, from his place in the Legislative Assembly, narrated to the House the particulars of the outrage, and asked the Attorney General whether he would take any steps for the protection of the peaceable inhabitants of St. Thomas, the prevention of future acts of violence and the punishment of those guilty of the late outrages.

Attorney General MacDonald stated that he would take steps in the morning, having in view the objects stated by the hon. gentleman.

The following letter and affidavit of the Rev. gentleman describes this diabolical outrage:

REV. MR. FRACHON'S NOTE.

Sir:—I hasten to send you the affidavits which you ask for.

I see we have nothing to expect from the magistrates of this place.

The Judge came to visit me, and offer his services, begging of me to tell him what he could do for me. I answered, that I was much obliged for his attentions, but that I had nothing to ask of him; that he knew better than I did what he had to do; that my first request (application) had been so well received, that I should take care not to make another.

I believe that we have nothing to expect from them but fine words. In this hopeless state of things, I have written to Mr. T. Ryan, Vice-Consul of France, at Montreal. Mons. de Montholon, the French Consul-General at New York, and a friend of my family, had previously commended my affair to his attention.

When I first wrote to Mons. de Montholon, I had notified the Provincial Secretary, by a letter which I registered, that, finding no protection from the magistrates, at St. Thomas, I was making an application to the French Consul. My written application to Mr. Claris, J.P., with the insolent answer which he returned to it, written and signed by the magistrate, I also forwarded to the Provincial Secretary.

The mail is setting off, and apologizing for the trouble which I am giving you, I shall add no more. I would endure all this in silence if I were not certain that this attack is directed rather against religion than against me personally.

Orangism has attained such a height in this place that, if it be not put down, the position will soon be no longer tenable.

Receive the assurances, &c., &c.

C. FLACHON.

Mr. McGEE, M.P.P., Toronto.

REV. MR. FRACHON'S AFFIDAVIT.

Canada, } I, Clement Frachon, of the
County of Elgin, } Town of Saint Thomas, in the
To Wit: } County of Elgin, Roman Catholic
Pastor of the Mission of St. Thomas, make oath and say:

That I have been the Roman Catholic pastor of the mission of St. Thomas for about a year and a half.

That the house in which I reside is about one hundred feet from the Church in which I officiate. That on the evening of the first day of the present month of April, at about half-past nine o'clock, I heard a noise in said Church; upon hearing which, I went from my house, where I then was, over to the Church, the door of which I found had been forcibly opened; on hearing me, two men rushed out, one of whom I seized and attempted to detain, whereupon he turned upon me, and after a slight scuffle, in which he appeared to be trying to get something out of his coat pocket, seized me by the throat. The noise by this time had alarmed some of the neighbors, one of whom appearing, the man escaped.

That about midnight, on the same night, a number of people—I could not say how many—appeared about my house, and a number of stones were thrown by them into my windows, two of such stones striking me, and also breaking a number of panes of glass in the house.

On the night of the second day of the present month, a number of stones were thrown into my house, breaking several panes of glass. And again, on the night of the 4th, the same thing was repeated. Nothing further occurred until the night of the 15th inst. On that night, I was awakened about midnight by a noise at the door of my bed-room; supposing this noise to be made by my dogs, I called to them. I afterwards got up, and opened my bed-room door, but saw no one. I then crossed the passage to the room of two young men, students, living in the house, asked for a candle, which I obtained, and then proceeded down stairs. On reaching the basement, I found the kitchen door open. It was usually locked. I crossed the kitchen to the outer kitchen door. This was also unlocked. It struck me there must be strangers in the house, and I commenced searching. I was in the act of looking behind the kitchen door, when two men sprang out of a dark passage behind me upon me. The candle was struck from my hand, and my arms instantly seized by these men, one of whom, on the instant, stabbed me in the breast, just below the region of the heart, with a knife. The force of the blow knocked me down. The men then escaped through the kitchen door. The students I have mentioned heard the noise, and came down stairs. On ex-

aming the wound, it was found that the course of the knife had been stopped by the fourth rib, against which it struck. On searching, it was found that the assailants had entered by a window in the kitchen, and had then unlocked the doors. No trace has been found of them.

(Signed)

C. FRACHON, Ptre.
Sworn before me, at St. Thomas, in the county of Elgin, this 18th day of April, A. D. 1869, JAMES H. S. BENO, J.P., a Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Elgin.

THE PAULIST FATHERS IN TROY, N. Y.

TROY, 23d April, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

The Paulist Missionary Fathers of your city have just concluded a mission at St. Peter's Church, which is under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Walworth. The mission was opened on Passion Sunday, and closed on Wednesday of Holy Week. The results of the visit of the pious missionaries to our city have been highly gratifying to all who have the interests of religion at heart. The confessionals were crowded by penitents, and nearly three thousand persons received Holy Communion.

During the mission the Church received six new children to her bosom, who abjured the errors of Protestantism. Sermons were preached morning and evening by the Rev. Fathers in turn, and during the first days of the mission, instructions were given to the children during the day.

The closing sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Hewitt, and listened to with attention and emotion by an immense congregation, among whom were numbers of Protestants. Crowds were necessarily debarred from hearing the eloquent sermon by want of room. The missionaries left our city amid the blessings of the Catholic population.

A SUBSCRIBER.

CONCERT.—The friends of Mr. Ferguson in Brooklyn will give him a complimentary concert on Thursday evening, May 5th, at the Brooklyn Institute, Washington street, near Concord. Mr. Ferguson will perform several of his most popular tunes on his celebrated Irish Union Harmonic Pipes. Miss Teresa Esmonde has consented to read some of her best pieces on the occasion. We also learn that several excellent singers have volunteered their services.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Travelling Agents.

Our Travelling Agent, Mr. Michael Phelan, will call on our Subscribers this and following weeks in Saratoga Springs, Balston Spa, Lansingburgh, Cohoes, Schenectady, Troy, &c., collecting and canvassing for the TABLET. We hope our friends in those places will be ready to pay their accounts, and aid Mr. Phelan in getting new subscribers.

Mr. W. G. Comerford will visit Blaresville, Johnstown, Altona, Harrisburgh, Lancaster, Columbia, &c., canvassing and collecting for the TABLET.

Mr. M. Falvey will visit Columbus, Zanesville, and towns in Perry County, Ohio, next week, canvassing for the TABLET.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.—Those of our subscribers who intend to remove on the 1st of May will oblige us by informing the carrier where they intend moving to, or to call at this office and leave their address.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—Thanks to the timely interposition of General Urquiza, and the ability of Judge Bowlin, Paraguay will not be civilized with American ammunition, and the "dogs of war" may be converted into the sausages of peace, whenever our political butchers say the word! Right glad are we to record this result; for Uncle Sam cannot afford to quarrel with his neighbors, while the affairs of Europe demand his closest attention. If France and Austria engage in a war, it is probable that all Europe will be drawn into the strife sooner or later; and then who is to supply them with provisions but Brother Jonathan? We must have plenty of hands in the field—but not in the battle-field—and prepare an extra supply of corn, potatoes, flour, &c., for people over the water, whose time will be employed in fighting, instead of tilling. It behooves our President to cultivate ties of amity with all our neighbors, durable as the French ties made for ladies, by our friend Mr. ROBERT McCARTHERY, of No. 230 Bowery, and pleasing to all parties as the Boots and Gaiters made by the same gentleman are to the wearers. America cannot afford to fight during the "business season." If she does, her prosperity will stand on a slippery basis, and her commerce be ruined to boot. Mr. McCafferty will supply further particulars.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—T. LANIGAN, grateful for past patronage so liberally bestowed by a discerning and appreciative public, most respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the pressing demands of his numerous customers, he is constrained, for want of room, to remove his Bedding and Mattress business from 105 to 67 Bowery, one door from Canal street, where, in addition to his Bedding Manufactory, he will also manufacture Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, and Cribs, in every style and size. The trade, hotels, steamboats and public institutions served at wholesale prices. T. LANIGAN, 67 Bowery, N. Y.

STEAMERS FOR IRELAND.—It is now about one year since Mr. Lever dispatched the first of his steamers from Galway to New York. The project was looked upon by some as a foolish and unprofitable one; but the more intelligent ones said it would prove a success, and they were right, for the "Galway Line" has proved both a success and a source of profit to its indefatigable projector. In proof of this we have only to refer the reader to the large passenger lists by each steamer. But Mr. Lever is not going to have the entire business to himself. A new line of steamers has already commenced running between this port and Cork. One of these will leave here in a few days for Cork. It is stated, on good authority, that both Mr. Lever of the "Galway Line" and the "Liverpool, Philadelphia and New York Steamship Company," proprietors of the "Cork Line" are building several new vessels of the largest size, to be placed on the route between this country and Ireland. These are to be furnished in the most superb style imaginable; no expense will be spared to make them all that comfort or elegance can require. This is but right, as many of our most distinguished citizens intend visiting the Lakes of Killarney, and other remarkable places in Ireland the ensuing season, and as no state room or saloon can be said to be furnished without a handsome Carpet, we would suggest to the gentlemen connected with these Lines, before purchasing their Carpeting for those steamers, to call and examine the extensive stock of our friend, ARTHUR DONNELLY, No. 98 BOWERY. Mr. Donnelly is a liberal Irish American, takes great interest in the success of anything connected with Ireland, and sells his Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., cheaper than any other man in New York.

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The Cordial Bitters which, by Steinfeld sold,
Have gained Leroux, the inventor, fame and gold.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. JOHN DOHERTY died at Congress Hall, Albany, on Wednesday, April 20th. Mr. Doherty had represented the Seventh District of New York City as State Senator. He was born in this city, of Irish parents, in 1826. His funeral took place on last Saturday, from his late residence, 113 West Forty-third street. His remains were taken to St. Columba's Church, where the service for the dead was read by the Rev. Mr. McAdams, after which they were taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment. *Requiescat in pace.*

At Odesburg, Wis., on the 16th inst., Mr. JOHN H. MURPHY, a native of Berhaven, county Cork, Ireland. He has left a wife and large family to mourn his loss. *Requiescat in pace.*

Mr. Murphy acted as agent for the TABLET until ill-health prevented him. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The inquiry for Western Canal Flour is limited, restricted in part by the inclemency of the weather and the apprehension of large supplies to come forward from the West; but the bulk of that arriving is of ordinary quality, that is pressed on the markets at lower rates; but good brands are quite firm; the sales are 4,800 bbls., at \$5.50 @ 4.90 for rejected Superfine State; \$5.50 @ 5.40 for inspected Superfine State; \$5.50 @ 5.60 for choice do.; \$5.90 @ 5.20 for extra do.; \$5.80 @ 5.10 for low grades of extra Western (First Floor); \$5.15 @ 5.35 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio; \$5.40 @ 5.70 for trade brands do.; \$5.70 @ 5.90 for St. Louis brands, and \$5.75 @ 5.85 for extra Genesee. Canadian Flour is dull.

FISH.—The stock of Dry Cod and Mackerel is small, and prices rule steady, but the demand less active, though fully equal to the supply. Barrel Herring are in reduced supply, and there is less depression manifest. Smoked Herring sell slowly at 15 @ 17c. for No. 1, and 25 @ 27c. for No. 2.

GRAIN.—The inquiry for Wheat is moderate and the market is heavy for common qualities, but firm for choice; the inquiry is confined to small lots for City milling at \$1.45 for Red Indians, and \$1.78 @ \$1.80 for White Kentucky. Rye is in fair demand, and is not plenty at 30 @ 35c.—the latter rate for Prime. Barley is in fair demand and is firm; the stock is reduced; sales of 7,100 bush. at 55 @ 75c. for ordinary to good State. Malt is in limited request at 85 @ 90c. Oats are better and in fair demand; sales of State at 33 @ 55c., and Western and Canadian at 55 @ 58c. Corn is without much change; the demand is in part for the East; sales of 16,000 bush. at 82 @ 83c. for Western Mixed; 35 @ 34c. for White Southern; 35 @ 36c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, and small lots of choice at 80 @ 87c.

HAY.—The demand is limited for shipping; sales of 600 bales at 60 @ 70c. \$100 lb.

LEATHERS.—There is very little activity; prices are steady at 25 @ 29c. for light and middle weights Buenos Ayres and Heilcock, and 24 @ 25c. for do. Orinoco.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for Pork is very active, in part for future delivery, but at very irregular rates, and is decidedly better; sales of 10,500 bbls. at 17 1/2 @ 17 25 for new Mess—small lots at 17 3/4; \$16 25 for thin Mess; \$16 87 1/2 for old Mess; \$19 50 @ 19 75 for clear; \$15 75 @ 16 for prime Mess.

BEANS.—Cassia is dull; sales of 500 mats at 23c. Other species are inactive.

SEEDS.—A moderate demand for Clover Seed at 8 @ 8 1/2c. Timothy Seed is in fair supply, and quiet at 2 @ 2 1/2c. \$2 bush. Calcutta Linseed continues in request at 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4c. cash; in Boston further sales are reported by telegraph here, very indistinctly, giving neither price nor quantity; we think, however, the amount reported will equal all transactions; 1,000 bags and 3,000 pockets have been sold here at 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4c. cash, which is below the market, though fully as much as this article is worth.

SUGARS.—We notice small sales at about former prices. Cuba at 14 @ 14 1/2c., and New Orleans at 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4c.

TALLOW.—The inquiry is moderate; sales of prime Western at 10 1/2c. Rough fat is steady at 7 1/2c. cash.

WHISKY.—The demand is moderate, and the market is heavy; sales of 300 bbls. at 25 @ 25 1/2c.—mostly 25 1/2c.

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Saints are often made by reading Saints' lives. Let us hope that something of this grace will accompany the reading of this life. It has a peculiar interest just now because of the particular circumstances of India. We have much to give at home, so much as to be almost above our means. Yet love has a quiet eye, and will soon find out for us, if we search into our own lives, some hitherto unthought-of self-denial, which we can practise, and by the practice of which we can help India by helping more munificently the work of the Propagation of the Faith.

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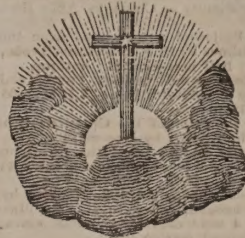
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Ham & Eggs.....19c
Fried Ham.....18c
Fried Sausages.....7c
Fried Fish.....7c
Fried Clams.....7c
Fried Eels.....7c
Fish Balls.....7c
Porter's Stk25c
Tender's Stk15c
Sirloin Steak13c
Broil. Chick'n25c
Wheat Cakes.....6c
Buckwheat Cakes.....6c
Fried Eggs, ea. 3c
Boiled Eggs, ea. 3c
Poach'd Eggs12c
Broil. Mackerel13c
Milk Toast.....9c
Dry Toast.....6c
Fried Potatoes3c
Coffee and Tea3c
Cocoa, per bl. 6c
Coffee & Cakes6c
Extra Bread.....3c
Brown Bread.....3c
Bread & Milk9c
Rice & Milk9c

DINNER.

Roast Beef.....7c
Roast Lamb.....7c
Roast Veal.....7c
Roast Pork.....7c
Corned Beef.....7c
Corned Pork.....7c
Pork & Beans7c
Meat Pie.....7c
Pot Pie.....7c
Clam Pie.....7c
Boiled Fish.....7c
Roast Turkey15c
Roast Goose15c
Roast Duck15c

DISHES COOKED TO ORDER.

Sirloin Steaks13c
Tender's Stk15c
Porter's Stk25c
Broil. Chick'n25c
Veal Outlet.....13c
Raw Oysters13c

DESSERT.

Plum Pudding6c
Suet Pudding6c
Bread Pudding6c
Rice Pudding6c
Indian Pudd'g6c
Apple Dump'g6c
Farina Pudd'g6c
Tapioca Pudd'g6c
Plum Pie.....6c
Peach Pie.....6c
Custard Pie.....6c
Apple Pie.....6c
Cranberry Pie6c
Lemon Pie.....6c
Pumpkin Pie6c

Brandy, Wine, Porter, Ale, &c.
Lodgings, 25 cents per night. Open at all hours.
febl2 1f

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KEEP YOUR FEET DRY AND PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH.

A. BROWER'S Patent Waterproof Composition for Leather, warranted to make Boots, Shoes, and all Leather perfectly impervious to water by a single application, and to keep so until the leather is worn out. It softens, makes the leather pliable, thereby prevents cracking, and will polish with blacking even better than before the application. For sale by A. BROWER & CO., 4 Reade street, between Broadway and Centre, and by all the principal Boot and Shoe, Hardware, Druggist, Grocery and Yankee Notion Houses.
N. B.—None genuine unless signed A. BROWER.
ap9 3m*

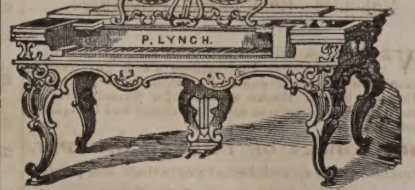
GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

C. P. MELLENEY, No. 99 Fulton street, has this day introduced his Spring style of Silk Hats, and invites his customers and the public who appreciate an elegant, durable and stylish hat at a low price, to call at the old established hat store, No. 99 Fulton street, between William and Gold streets. An extensive assortment of fashionable Caps and Soft Hats of all kinds. Cheaper than any other store in the City.
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MICHAEL KERRIGAN'S AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE, No. 151 CHATHAM ST. Auction Sales of New and Second Hand Clothing on every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 6 o'clock, P. M. OUT-DOOR SALES, of all descriptions, most respectfully solicited; the strictest attention paid, and quick and prompt payments and returns made.

MISCELLANEOUS.



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Warerooms, No. 927 Broadway,

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A FINE assortment of New and Second-hand PIANOS and MELODEONS are offered for SALE and HIRE on the most reasonable terms. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange—Pianos tuned and repaired. P. L. can refer with entire confidence to persons in all parts of the country, some of whom have had Pianos of his manufacture in use a number of years.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 51 Chambers Street.

THIS Institution has been established for the purpose of affording to Emigrants and others a safe place of deposit for their funds, to protect them from robbery and fraud.

It is conducted with the strictest economy—neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors and will be divided amongst them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.

The last dividend was six per cent, upon all sums \$500 and under, and will be continued or increased the profits may justify.

Bank open to receive Deposits, daily, from 10, A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7, P. M.

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FELIX INGOLDSBY, 1st Vice-President, 46 W ren street.

JOHN McMENOMY, 2d Vice-President, 156 Bowery

TERENCE DONNELLY, Treasurer, 88 Liberty st.

LOUIS B. BINSSE, Secretary, 33 Vesey street

William Watson, John Milhan,

John Nicholson, Edward W. Tiers,

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James Kerrigan, James Kelly,

Hugh Kelly, Daniel Devlin,

Charles O'Connor, Cornelius H. Sheehan,

James Olwell, Edward Bayor,

John P. Nesmith,

PETER CERRAN, Accountant.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

Office, No. 51 Chambers Street, New York.

IN consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by immigrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland; and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight on any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written directions to whom, and where it is to be paid will have the same remitted.

There is this great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount, and otherwise, are avoided.

The Society will be thankful for all early and substantial information of any fraud, imposition, or outrage, committed on emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy.

ANDREW CARRIGAN, President

ROBT. J. DILLON, Vice-Presidents.

HUGH KELLY, Vice-Presidents.

JOSEPH STUART, Vice-Presidents.

EDWD. C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary

PETER CERRAN, Recording Secretary.

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William Watson, Charles M. Nanry,

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Terence Donnelly, James Olwell,

John Nicholson, David Devlin,

Martin Waters, John McMenomy.

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PHAIR & CO.,

STEAM JOB PRINTERS,

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THE Proprietors of this Establishment would respectfully notify the business community that they have every facility for executing orders in their line from the EMIGRANT MAMMOTH POSTER to the SMALLEST CARD, in a style and at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction.

Printing in Fancy Colors in the highest style of the art.

Call and examine specimens and prices

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STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 Broadway, respectfully informs his friends and the public that having made extensive alterations in his Gas Fixture Warehouses, he is now enabled to offer an extensive assortment of GAS FIXTURES of every variety, and is daily receiving all the newest patterns from the manufactory of Messrs. Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, DWELLINGS, STORES, &c., fitted up with Gas Pipes and Fixtures in the very best manner and on reasonable terms. All work and fixtures from this establishment warranted.

Orders from all parts of the country executed with despatch, and orders for PLUMBING WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO as usual.

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CAPITAL, \$200,000.

Office, No. 6 Broad Street,

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This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property.

Against Loss by Fire.

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